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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Tuesday—Headquarters report that strong French forces attempted Sunday to break through the German lines north of Arras and at Bois-le-Prete.

Near Arras the French during the past few days prepared an attack by sapping on the front of Neuville-Rocincourt. After one hour's artillery preparation the attack began Sunday afternoon, but was completely defeated, thanks to the Rhinisch and Bavarian regiments. The French lost very heavily.

At Bois-le-Prete the French succeeded in penetrating the advanced German trenches, but otherwise the attack failed. The railway viaduct at Dammerkheim, in Alsace, east of Belfort, was again destroyed by the German artillery, the French having just succeeded in making it serviceable after months of work.

Monday—Official reports state that the Germans during Friday night unobserved by the French withdrew to a line in the immediate rear, weak forces occupying the eastern part of Abtain, as their continuance there would only have caused useless loss.

German airmen threw bombs on Gravelines, Dunkirk and St. Omer, which is on the French lines of communication.

After 10 hours' artillery preparation the French attacked, east of the Yser canal, the German positions north of Dhuout Farm, the attack being entirely repulsed. The French in attacks along the Bethune-Souchez road were repulsed with very severe losses. The Chateau de Le Carieu, south of Souchez, which the French claim to have captured, is still in German hands.

Tuesday—Headquarters report that in the fighting around Przemysl the German troops pressed close on the north and northeast front.

Monday—In the eastern war theater, near Hloky, 60 kilometers southeast of Liban, the Russian troops were repulsed by the German cavalry in a north-northeast direction on the Dubissa. A small German detachment was surprised by Russians and evacuated Sawdylky, the Russians capturing four guns.

German reinforcements recaptured the village.

In the southeastern war theater the Russians suffered severe losses on the lower Lubaczowka, northeast of Jaroslavl and near Stryj.

Monday—Regarding the German note in reply to the American note on the Lusitania incident, main headquarters report, the note states that Germany does not intend taking action against neutral vessels in the war zone which do not communicate enemy tactics. If owing to a change of flag due to the English misuse of flags, or if by reason of suspicious action of the captains of neutral vessels, any neutral vessel is damaged, indemnity will be paid should there be sufficient reason.

In the Falaba case the vessel was asked to stop, but continued her course, calling for assistance, the vessel's behavior consequently being considered suspicious. The passengers were first hailed, being allowed 23 minutes to leave the ship before a torpedo was fired.

While the German government deplores the loss of life, it appears that the American government had overlooked certain circumstances, and it is necessary for both sides to obtain information before an understanding could be reached.

The Lusitania, the headquarters report states, appeared in the navy list as an auxiliary cruiser.

It is certain that English steamers had carried guns and other arms and that the English government had advised attacks on submarines and had disregarded the rules as to war prizes.

The Lusitania carried Canadian soldiers and 5400 cases of ammunition and was, therefore, carrying passengers on a ship carrying explosives.

American law, it is pointed out, provides penalties against a company endangering passengers' lives, and the company had endeavored to use American citizens for the protection of a munitions' cargo.

The German government awaits proof of these facts, pointing out also that Germany was prepared to listen to American proposals, thus showing goodwill, whereas England declined to do so.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Monday—An official despatch states that Friday the British detected Turkish engineers working under a British post. The British exploded a counter-mine very successfully.

Friday evening the Turks secured a foothold in the vacant positions, but the British recaptured the firing line trenches by bayonet, and the Turks in the support trenches were surrounded. Heavy Turkish columns meanwhile advanced to make a good local success, but the British brought a crossfire to bear at accurate and known ranges and the Turkish advance became demoralized, their second line bomb-throwers flinging missiles into their first line and completing the rout.

The Turkish casualties were at least 2000 and the British 300. The night of May 28 the French captured an important redoubt on the extreme Turkish left, consolidating the ground captured the following night. The Turks fled heavily on the new position, but the artillery

fire prevented an infantry advance. They attacked on the left of the French division, but were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday—Weekly returns issued by the Admiralty show that during the week ending May 25, one British merchant ship with a tonnage of 1908 was sunk by a submarine and one fishing vessel with a tonnage of 173 by a mine.

Tuesday—The captain and a crew of 26 have been landed at Barry by a Greek steamer from the steamer Dixiana, formerly named Putney Bridge, which was torpedoed off Ushant, Friday.

A German submarine had sails set to deceive shipping.

The Dixiana was bound from Savannah to Havre with cotton, carrying also pig iron for Swansea.

Monday—The White Star liner Meganic successfully outdistanced a German submarine which endeavored to catch her 60 miles off Queenstown, yesterday.

Tuesday—The admiralty state that Zeppelins were reported last night near Ramsgate and Brentwood and in outlying London districts. Many fires were also reported but these cannot be absolutely connected with the airship visit.

Particulars are not yet published but the press is warned against publishing any statement or diagram indicating the supposed route taken by the airships or any statement dealing with the places near London reached by the aircraft.

Monday—Sir John French reports that the British have made further small gains east of Festubert.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Tuesday—A communique states that north of Arras, the French have further progressed.

On the Souchez-Carency road, the French have occupied the Malon mill and some German trenches, stretching from the mill to the Souchez sugar factory. The French captured some prisoners.

In the Labyrinth, very strongly fortified positions at Neuville St. Vaast, the French repulsed German counter-attacks and reorganized the positions won. Yesterday, the Germans made no infantry attack but shelled the French front. On the outskirts of Bois-le-Prete, there were only artillery duels.

Monday—Official communique reports that the French, Friday, took the offensive, carrying the whole of the houses of Abtain which the Germans still held, the French becoming masters of the entire village. In a fierce struggle, the French annihilated and put to flight three German companies.

At Neuville St. Vaast, the French captured a fresh group of houses in the western outskirts. Southeast of Neuville, the French attacked a great German work, called the "Labyrinth," progressing 400 meters and capturing officers and other prisoners.

In Belgium, on the right bank of the Yser canal, the French carried all the German trenches on hill 17 in the Pilken region, capturing 50 prisoners, three quick-firing guns and repelling a counter-attack.

In Alsace, in the Schœpferrieth range, the French repulsed an attack and captured a trench from which the Germans advanced, taking a quick-firer and two bomb-throwers.

Monday—A communique states that extremely violent artillery duels continued north of Arras while in the Notre Dame de Lorette district, a German attack has been easily repulsed. Fierce fighting southeast of Neuville St. Vaast, resulted in the French progressing several hundred meters, capturing prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Tuesday—The general staff report that the fighting in the Shavli district, in the Baltic provinces, continues to favor the Russians.

On the front between the Pilica and the upper Vistula, the Russians captured on May 12 to 24, over 8000 soldiers and 209 officers.

A battle on the San is developing favorably to the Russians who have successfully assumed the offensive, crossing the River Lubaczowka and occupying Manasterz village near the confluence with the San.

The Austro-Germans lost heavily. The Austro-German offensive along the Jaroslavl-Radno front, in an easterly direction, has been stopped by Russian fire.

In the trans-Dniester region Saturday all hostile attacks along the front between Stryj and Dolina were repulsed with heavy Austro-German losses. Saturday night, the Russians assumed the offensive successfully, capturing on this front 7000 prisoners and 30 machine guns. The Austro-Germans began a disorderly retreat.

Monday—Official communique states that the battle in Galicia continues fiercely. Yesterday the Russians caused the Austro-Germans to evacuate the right bank of the San as far as the mouth of the river Lubaczowka and delivered successful counter-attacks against the principal hostile forces holding ground in the Lubaczowka region and the villages of Canikow and Naklo, situated on both banks of the river Wisznia.

Here the Russians captured in one day 3000 prisoners, 60 officers, machine-guns, searchlights, and commissariat stores. Numerous fugitives testified that the German losses are enormous.

Between Przemysl and the Dniester marshes, the Russians repulsed on May 27, three Austrian attacks east of Husakow, where the Austrians had reached that day the Russian wire-entanglements. The Austrians, who had suffered heavy

(Continued on page eight, column one)

TWO NEW HAVEN BILLS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR

Validation Measure and That Relating to Issuance of Stocks and Other Securities Disapproved by Chief Executive

Governor Walsh today vetoed two of the four New Haven railroad bills, the so-called validation bill, and that relating to the issuance of stocks and other securities. The reason given for vetoing the two bills was that they have been amended since they were sent in by the public service commission so as to be contrary to public interests.

Relative to the validation bill the Governor found special cause for complaint because of the elimination of the provision which would have allowed the public service commission to make a thorough investigation of the New Haven finances, including its financial dealings in the past.

The Governor declared that the other bill has been changed so as to allow the issuance of securities to an amount equal to twice the capitalization without approval by the public service commission. Such a proceeding would be contrary to Massachusetts railroad policy.

Fault was found with the securities bill also on the ground that it would have prevented uniformity of action in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and because it disregarded the assumption of excessive fixed charges.

The Governor has signed the other two New Haven bills, which, with the two vetoed measures in their original form, were aimed to allow the New Haven railroad to readjust its finances. All four bills were drafted by the public service commission, but the two vetoed ones were amended by the Legislature.

In his veto message on the securities bill, Governor Walsh said that he would shortly send in a special message, advocating the passage of this bill in substantially the same form in which it was drafted by the public service commission. He intimated that he might ask also for the passage of the original validation bill.

The messages on the vetoed bills were sent to the Senate, which postponed action until it should convene for its afternoon session at 2 p. m. An effort is to be made to pass the bills over the Governor's veto in the Senate.

Representative E. F. McLaughlin, the Democratic floor leader of the House, said that the Democrats of the lower branch will back the Governor in his veto. As a two-thirds vote is required to pass the bills over the Governor's veto, such action of the Democrats would prevent passage of the bills, and result in sustaining the Governor in his veto.

With relation to the validation measure the Governor said:

"The special legislation relative to the New Haven company was calculated both to meet the railroad's necessities and to safeguard the public interest. In order to help the New Haven company out of its financial entanglements, put its finances upon a more stable basis and to have heavy interest charges, the commission proposed, but only upon very definite conditions—to clothe certain stock of the company, now invalid under our laws, with a technical validity and to authorize the funding of the large floating debt regardless of the purposes for which it has been incurred.

The conditions are extremely important. The commission considered it essential:

1. That the present power of the commonwealth to regulate rates and service should in no way be limited or curtailed. With this in view, it carefully phrased the language of the bill so that the validation of the stock and the authority to fund the debt should give the New Haven railroad no more than the advantage which it is alleged it sought, and so that the securities so validated and authorized should not be made the basis of freight charges or passenger fares or be construed as a factor in questions of service or wages, nor the legal status of the New Haven's relations to

(Continued on page 11, column four)

NEW PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, May 31—The following parliamentary under secretaries are appointed. W. Bruce succeeds C. Harmsworth for home affairs; Lord Robert Cecil succeeds Mr. Primrose for foreign affairs; A. D. Steele Maitland succeeds Lord Islington for the colonies; Lord Islington succeeds C. H. Roberts for India; H. G. Tennant for war remains.

Among other changes, F. D. Acland succeeds Sir H. Verney as parliamentary secretary for the board of agriculture.

Two labor members entering the government are Mr. Bruce and George Roberts, the latter being appointed one of the lords commissioner of the treasury.

SIR EDWARD GREY TO TAKE REST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday—The foreign office announces that Sir Edward Grey has decided to take a rest for a short time.

Lord Crewe has been requested by the prime minister to take charge of the foreign office during his absence and Lord Lansdowne has consented to assist during this period, as occasion arises.

SPECIAL SENATE SESSION FAVORED TO MAKE RULES

President and Mr. Kern to Talk the Matter of Cloture Over in Plan to Facilitate Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Wilson informs the correspondents that he has an appointment for today with Senator Kern of Indiana, leader of the Senate majority, to discuss the question of a special session of the Senate in the early fall. It is the opinion of Mr. Kern that it is important for the Senate to adopt some mild form of cloture, so as to insure a vote on pending bills. He believes that if the Senate were to meet in October, it would be able to adopt the proposed cloture rule by the time of the regular session in December, and that, this done, the regular session would be able to dispose of important measures without unnecessary delay.

The President admits that the question is being considered, but he is not yet ready to say whether the special session is to be called. As he points out, there is no need for being in a hurry. He will have all summer in which to make up his mind.

Senator Kern, who has favored Senate cloture for several years, has taken a more aggressive stand on that question because of the filibuster in the last session which defeated the administration ship purchase bill by preventing it from reaching a vote.

PAN-AMERICAN RESULTS GRATIFY THE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Wilson is pleased with the outcome of the Pan-American conference, and told his callers today that he believed he had discovered in it a pronounced tendency on both sides to get together on a firmer basis of mutual good will and proper understanding. In this larger expression of a purpose to cooperate the recent conference, in the President's thought, was noteworthy.

He has not yet given details any consideration. For instance, he has given no thought to the proposition that a great Pan-American or United States bank be established in South America. Whether it would be wise for the United States to favor such an enterprise he does not know. He is to go over the work of the conference carefully, and at the proper time take such notice of it as seems wise. Meanwhile, he believes that the conference will serve a most important and helpful purpose on both continents.

PHILADELPHIA—A declaration of commercial interdependence between the United States and Latin-America was read to delegates to the Pan-American conference today by Mayor Blankenburg from the platform in Independence hall. The delegates were then taken to the Betsy Ross house, where the great-granddaughter of the colonial seamstress who made the first flag presented another banner to the government of the United States. The new banner is white and bears a single blue star. It is designed to be the international emblem of the Pan-American merchant marine which Philadelphians hope will be established.

U. S. STATEMENT ON MEXICO TO COME TOMORROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Wilson said today that his statement regarding the Mexican situation, which he said last week he would make in a few days, would be laid before the cabinet today and probably be made public in the afternoon papers Wednesday. The President paid a very high compliment to Duval West who recently returned from a trip of investigation into Mexico as the President's confidential representative. The President said that Mr. West's errand had resulted in most valuable service. It is not yet known definitely whether Mr. West is to return to Mexico.

(Continued on page four, column four)

STATE INSPECTION OF B. & M. STARTS

Members of Massachusetts public service commission and officials of the Boston & Maine left on a special train from North station early this morning bound for the annual inspection of that road.

Inspection of the Boston & Maine system in Massachusetts will take nine days, covering 256 miles. This is the last steam road to be inspected by the commission. Today the inspecting party will travel on the Clinton Junction, Nashua and Concord Junction, returning to Boston via Fitchburg division.

GENERAL REYES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Gen. Rafael Reyes, former President of the United States of Colombia, arrived here yesterday with his family from Paris on the French liner Espagne on the way to South America, where he will lecture in Brazil, Chile, and Peru on trade extension.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph copyrighted by G. V. Buck)

Count Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington

LARGER SERVICE AHEAD FOR U. S. SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson at Arlington Speaks of Possibility of Future Leadership in Constructive Work Among All Nations

WASHINGTON—President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels and Governor Willis of Ohio were present at the Memorial day exercises at Arlington Monday.

President Wilson spoke as follows:

I have not come here today to deliver an address, but merely reverently to take part in expressing the sentiment of this impressive day. It is necessarily a day of reminiscences. Reminiscence is not always a profitable exercise. It generally belongs to those, appropriately to those only, who have left the active stage of life and have nothing to think about except the things that are gone and dead.

It does not behoove a nation to walk with its eyes over its shoulder.

Its business is constantly in the years that lie ahead of it and in the present that challenges it to the display of its power.

But there are reminiscences which are stimulating and wholesome and among those reminiscences are chiefly to be ranked the recollections of days of heroism, days when great nations found it possible to express the best that was in them by the ardent exercise of every power that was in them.

That is what gives dignity to a day like this. It is not a day of regret; it is not a day of weakening memory. It is a day of stimulation. But, my friends, these stimulating memories are sometimes apt to minimize because we do not see the full significance of them. We are constantly speaking of the great war of which we think today as a war which saved the Union, and it did indeed save the Union; but it was a war that did a great deal more than that.

It created in this country, what had never existed before, a national consciousness. It was not the salvation of the Union; it was the rebirth of the Union. It was the time when America for the first time realized its unity and saw the vision of its united destiny.

The solemn lesson of these memories for us is not that we must be ready to save the Union again, for there are none among us who threatens its life, but that we must see to it that the unity then realized, the vision then seen, is exemplified in us and the things that we do.

Because there is no stimulation in any

(Continued on page four, column four)

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance	Pages 20-21
Stock market quotations	1
Shoe and leather trade situation	1
Training reports for South America	1
Weather report	1
Editorials	Page 24
Germany's reply	1
For a Pan-American university	1
Industrial internationalism	1
College admission tests	1
British Columbian obligations	1
Horseplay and its meaning	1
The defense of the realm bill	1
Notes and comments	1
European War—	
Significance of fighting in Flanders	2
General News—	
Two New Haven bills vetoed	1
Veto of one New Haven bill	1
War developments	1
President speaks at Arlington	1
German reply to U. S. Lusitania note	1
Mexican situation	1
Herr Bernstein on Socialist policy	2
W. Australian legislation	3
German school and war plan	3
State forests in fine condition	5
Prizes awarded in workhorse parade	9
Federal trade board hears Boston men	11
School superintendents to meet	12
Household and Fashions	Page 6
Paris gowns full of color	6
Japanese party and luncheon	6
Music and Theaters	Page 4
Bach festival at South Bethlehem, Pa.	4
"Celebrated Case" at Castle Square	4
"Polly of the Circus" at the Majestic	4
Ringling Brothers' circus	4
Boston Symphony orchestra returns	4
Real Estate, Shipping, Sailings	Page 11
South and Central American Affairs	Page 10
Peace plan of Senor Munoz	10
Conditions in the new Cuba	10
Special Articles—	
Editorial comment	19
Sporting	Page 22
De Palma wins 500-mile race	22
Anderson wins dual track meet	22
Western conference tennis	22
The Home Forum	Page 23
"Love your enemies"	23
Government House, Sydney, Australia	23

GERMANY WILL GET NEW NOTE FROM THE U. S.

President Says His Reply in the Lusitania Case Will Go Forward Without Delay in the Next Few Days

IS BEFORE CABINET

Mr. Wilson Again Cautions the Newspapers Against Speculating on Position Government Will Take in the Matter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The American reply to the German note in the Lusitania case probably will go forward without delay, President Wilson intimated this morning. He said he thought it would be ready in a very few days. The text of the German note was received by the President only Monday. He has not yet made a tentative draft of the reply, but said he wanted to hold a preliminary discussion over it with the cabinet at the regular meeting today.

The President again repeated his request to newspaper men that they should refrain from speculation as to what the American reply is to be, because the press reports are cabled across the water and are often regarded by the people on the other side as semi-authoritative. This prejudging of public opinion in foreign countries often gives serious embarrassment to the government and throws obstacles in the way of the negotiations.

German Reply Is Made to the American Note

WASHINGTON—The following is the text of the German note, in answer to the United States note of May 13 on the situation created by the sinking of the Cunard steamship Lusitania by a German submarine:

The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to the communication of May 15 regarding the injury to American interests through German submarine warfare:

The imperial government has subjected the communication of the American government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to cooperate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two governments through the events mentioned by the American government.

Regarding, firstly, the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulf-light. The American Embassy has already been informed that the German government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by a submarine or submarines or aviators. On the contrary, the German forces have repeatedly been instructed most specifically to avoid attacks on such ships.

If neutral ships in recent months have suffered through the German submarine warfare, owing to mistakes in identification, it is a question only of quite isolated and exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicious or culpable behavior of the masters of the ships.

The German government, in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship, not itself at fault, was damaged by German submarines or aviators, has expressed regret over the unfortunate accident, and, if justified by conditions, has offered indemnification.

The cases of the Cushing and the Gulf-light will be treated on the same principles. An investigation of both cases is in progress, the result of which will presently be communicated to the embassy. The investigation can, if necessary, be supplemented by an international call on the international commission of inquiry, as provided by article III of the Hague agreement of Oct. 18, 1907.

When sinking the British steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew a full opportunity for a safe escape. Only when the master did not obey the order to heave-to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals did the German commander order the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within 23 minutes time and fired the torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the Falaba.

Regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, the German government has already expressed to the neutral governments concerned its keen regret that citizens of their states lost their lives. On this occasion the imperial government, however, cannot escape the impression that certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the American government.

In the interest of a clear and complete understanding, which is the aim of both governments, the Imperial government

(Continued on page seven, column two)

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

HERR BERNSTEIN DEFENDS POLICY OF SOCIALISTS

Writer Maintains If Social Democrats Had Abandoned Theories War Preparations Would Have Been Greater

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany.—Herr Eduard Bernstein chose May 1 as a fitting occasion for the publication in the Vorwaerts of a detailed defense of Social Democratic theories.

The time was ripe, he maintained, to inquire as to whether the ideal of the unity of nations, which had given the May festival its international and uniform character, originated in an illusion and a mistake, or whether it was capable of practical application. Had German Social Democrats, he argued, abandoned their theories, say, five years ago, the intervening period would have been marked by greater uncertainty and vaster preparations for war than had been the case, and for that reason Germany's present position would have been worse, and not better.

There were those, of course, who argued that the war was a necessity for Germany, because her economic development was threatened by the encircling policy of the triple entente in Europe and in the colonies, but that view was contradicted by the facts. Were it tenable, it would follow that German economic life and national wealth had developed more slowly than those of the countries by which she was encircled, whereas the contrary was the case. Although at the time of its foundation the German empire was still "poor," as compared with France, according to Dr. Helfferich, in 1914 the sum total of Germany's national wealth exceeded not only that of France, but of England. "Encircled" Germany had become one of the foremost industrial countries in the world. Nothing illustrated this better than the increase of her consumption of pit coal.

Coal Figures

According to statistics issued by the Dresdener Bank, the increase in the consumption of coal in England between 1885 and 1912 was about 8 per cent, in France 89.9 per cent and in Germany 173.2 per cent. Similarly, by 1912 "stifled" Germany had as large an export trade as England; which in 1887 was 80 per cent ahead of her, and almost double the export trade of France, which in 1887 was only slightly behind her. Moreover a variation of the encirclement argument was the view that envy of Germany's commercial development had provoked the war, and, at the most, only one of these declarations could be right. If German economic development was restricted, its prosperity could not have provoked the envy of the richest nations in Europe; if, on the other hand, it was so prosperous as to provoke envy, it could not have been restricted.

What, continued Herr Bernstein, is the word "encirclement" intended to convey? It is used to imply that the colonial political development of Germany is hindered by other countries, thus injuring the development of her people economically. It regards the possession of colonies as the standard indication of the economic development of a state. Yet the facts are such that it may safely be said that German economic life has developed more rapidly than that of France and England, not despite the fact that her colonial possessions are smaller, but just because she has fewer colonies. This appears paradoxical, but is merely the conclusion to be drawn from practical experience. History has proved that a great colonial possession is an extremely doubtful blessing for the internal development of a country.

Industry

"Industry is the source of all wealth and of all culture" was the motto adopted, Herr Bernstein recalled, by the united German Social Democrats in 1875, and too great an emphasis could not be laid upon its underlying truth today. The overestimation of the power of the state and the underestimation of industry had been fatal to the welfare of nations, and the adoption of such a scale of values was even less justifiable in Germany, where it had been clearly proved that power had little to do with the development of a nation, and industry a very great deal. Her great army and her fleet, which, in any case, had only lately attained its present position, had had little enough to do with her rapid progress, which was the product of her industry, a possession which no enemy could take away without transplanting the entire nation.

Herr Bernstein then went on to show that force was incapable of adjusting racial questions, although there were those who proclaimed that to be the object of the present struggle. In all respects, the writer considered Socialist ideals had proved to be in accordance with actual fact, and would further prove to be capable of practical application. German Social Democrats, therefore, could work on until the Internationale embraced all mankind.

GERMAN LEADER OF YPRES FORCES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany.—According to the German press, Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg is in command of the German troops operating in the neighborhood of Ypres.

PROVISION MADE FOR EDUCATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

H. Angus Parsons Affirms There Are 214 Institutes Throughout State for People's Use

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) ADELAIDE, South Australia.—A feature of country life in South Australia is the provision made in the various centers for the educational well-being of the people. The minister of education, the Hon. H. Angus Parsons, in referring to this subject recently, dealt particularly with the fact that in nearly every center of importance throughout the state was to be found an institute, usually comprising a public reading-room and circulating library, and a lecture or recreation hall.

The minister, in the course of his reference, said: "I find there are in South Australia 214 institutes. Their assistance to the state has already proved invaluable. South Australia can boast of having the finest institutions of this kind in Australasia. They are more advanced in their ambitions than the others, and their collections of books and reading-rooms are far superior. I believe that in no country in the world are there, in proportion to the population, so many of these centers and sources for the cultivation of intelligence and diffusion of information as in South Australia. For at least the nucleus of a good library and reading-room, with other advantages, are thus furnished on an average and in round numbers to every 1200, exclusive of the city of Adelaide, of the adult population of the state. The Institutes Association of South Australia is doing much to improve the members intellectually, and to cultivate tastes for literature, and art. Further, it is encouraging social, intellectual, and physical recreation. From its foundation it has always been careful to run on lines which will be of benefit to those who have not the means or the opportunity to avail themselves of larger or more prosperous institutions. Lately it has fully recognized the advantage of attracting the young folks to our institutes, and is doing all in its power to encourage a habit of reading in the child, the benefits of which profitable recreation will be reaped in after years.

"This system, if I may so call it, for the diffusion of the broader, if not the higher, education, I hold to be of the highest importance; indeed, hardly to be overrated in the extent of its varied and valuable influences, and I have observed with great pleasure the keen desire that exists for the establishment of institutes even among small clusters of population in the rural districts. If the Australian people are to hold their own in the commercial and industrial world, every boy and girl should be equipped with the very best possible education, and the institutes are capable of assisting in this direction."

WHEAT YIELD IN UNITED KINGDOM GIVEN DISCUSSION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking at the Farmers Club, London, recently on "The Tilling of Wheat," the Rev. E. Seeley, of Tunbridge Wells, described the results of experiments carried out by him in assisting the tilling, or spreading, of the rootlets in young wheat plants. Several writers, he said, had warned them in recent years that the annual supply of wheat might soon be insufficient, unless by some effort they could increase it more rapidly than they were doing at present. Did they know the limits of their power in this matter? The chief lessons of his four years' course of experiments were that the natural process of tilling was greatly under control, and that it gave a reward according to the work expended, if work was done with discretion and knowledge. In his experiments he had produced over 100 fold, but he urged farmers to aim at a production of from 300 to 500 fold.

J. G. Stewart, of the board of agriculture, proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker, said the average return for wheat in this country was about 30 bushels per acre. That reflected no particular credit on the farmers of the country, considering that the wheat land on most farms was really the pick of the land. It was quite reasonable to suppose that that yield could be very much increased, and he thought it was worth while increasing it. They grew only about a quarter of their requirements in the United Kingdom, so there was ample room for improvement in connection with wheat growing.

FRUIT FOR AFRICAN TROOPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—From Jan. 8 to March 15, the Union Troops Fruit and Produce Committee, of which the mayor of Cape Town is president, forwarded for distribution among the troops operating in German South-West Africa, various parts of the Union, 7000 boxes of fruit, the total weight of which is estimated at from 50 to 70 tons. Almost the whole of this fruit has been donated by farmers and others throughout the Union. The committee have also, acting on behalf of the Red Cross Society, forwarded supplies of eggs and butter to the various military hospitals.



(Copyright by Central Press) The Maharajah of Nawangar, better known as the cricketer "Ranji," who is serving with the Indian troops at the front

LORD DERBY TALKS ON COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE

Speaker Advocates State Using Services of Every Man in Britain Under Age of 55

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—Speaking at Liverpool recently, Lord Derby dealt with the question of compulsory national service. He had been reluctantly forced to the conclusion, Lord Derby said, that some change in the method of obtaining recruits must be made. It was not that he did not think they could obtain them by voluntary means, but it was time which counted. Was it fair to those who had come forward and were fighting their battles if there were to be other men equally fit to be trained as fighting men staying about at home? From the employer's point of view, he thought the best thing that could happen would be that there should be some form of compulsory service at the present moment. As to the employed, it was a striking fact that the men who had most responded to the call of their country were the married men, whilst it was the single man who had been hanging back, and there ought to be some way of properly adjusting this burden.

Proceeding, Lord Derby said his remedy for the existing state of affairs was a drastic one. He wanted to see that the services of every man in the country under the age of 55 were at the disposal of the state, to be used as the state thought best, whether they be rich or poor, employer or employed. The moment that was proclaimed, as he believed it could be by an order-in-council, the necessity for compulsion would disappear, and once men realized that if they did not go they would be fetched, and they would have both for service in the field and in the armament shops of Great Britain a number of men, not acting under compulsion though nominally under compulsion, who would be willing and ready to do all they could. He believed the country was ripe for national service, and in supporting some such form of compulsory national service they would have behind them the solid mass of British opinion.

He was convinced, Lord Derby said in conclusion, that the nation, being determined to carry this war through, had only one thing it could do at the present moment, and that was to put some such form of compulsion as he had mentioned into execution; and he was quite certain that whether it came soon or late, it had got to come, if they were to carry out their pledges to free Belgium, and the world generally, from the militarism of the Prussian nation.

PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA MEETS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Amongst the measures which will be dealt with during the present session of the Australian Parliament are the following bills, which were partially dealt with last year: Navigation amendment bill, extradition bill, lands acquisition bill, bankruptcy bill, spirits bill.

A number of other matters which were mentioned in the governor-general's speech, but which could not be dealt with last session will be brought on later. They comprise: Referenda bills, tariff discussion, initiative and veto, uniform railway gauge, Commonwealth owned line of steamers, banking, uniform insurance, defense, electoral and naturalization law amendments and tariff discussion.

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH BUDGET SUPER-TAX PLAN

Scheme Proposed to Substitute Contribution Based on Policy of Succession Duties

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—Speaking on the budget at Liverpool recently, Watson Rutherford, M. P., said the chancellor of the exchequer had not announced in his budget speech any new taxation, but relied on a tremendous increase of the income tax, plus the super-tax, and the addition to the duties on wines, spirits, beer and tea. The extra duties on wines and spirits could hardly be expected to yield much to the revenue, for, as Gladstone had pointed out, there was a point when the increased taxation upon an article so reduced the consumption as not to yield another sixpence. Many people at present were paying 5s. out of each sovereign of their income. Personally, he saw a strong objection to that proportion of taxation.

Supposing that a syndicate was formed, as was actually mooted in the financial world, to develop, by irrigation, an enormous area of the formerly fruitful Mesopotamia, would not that scheme be financed and have its headquarters in New York, where there was no super-tax, rather than in London, and would not the tendency be to remove the financial center of the world from London to New York, or to some other city free from super-tax? Instead of the super-tax, he would propose a contribution, based on the policy of the succession duties, of 5 per cent from all the capital in the United Kingdom. That would yield 900,000,000 sterling, a sum sufficient, he hoped, to pay off the immediate cost of the war.

Turning to the question of prohibition Mr. Rutherford said he did not think that even total prohibition would be efficacious. There were, however, two things which the government could do: (1) to take over, as he believed Mr. Lloyd George personally favored, the whole of the distilleries at a cost of £80,000,000, or eight years' purchase, the interest of which could be provided through the economy practical in a state monopoly; and (2) to improve the licensed houses by making them more wholesome and supplying games, music and newspapers.

In advocating the abolition of the press censorship of war news, he said the great British public wanted the truth about everything and disliked coddling above all things. "I think, Mr. Rutherford went on to say, we can trust the British press. I do not know a newspaper which is not sufficiently patriotic about this war, a war waged for the sake of freedom and civilization, to refrain from publishing anything that could do the slightest harm to the forces of Great Britain or her allies. I think it monstrous that news should be suppressed at the instance of a department without rhyme, reason, or necessity. If there is any shortage of munitions, let us know what is wanted and the country will be glad to supply it in any way directed. If we had known the facts there would have been none of these labor troubles.

In conclusion, Mr. Rutherford pointed out how the war had demonstrated the loyalty of the colonies and the empire, and evoked a spirit of self-sacrifice which had been displayed nobly by the soldiers and sailors and would not fail those in need.

APPRECIATION FOR SWISS MANIFESTO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland.—M. Maurice Vernes, president of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes at the Sorbonne, has written a letter in appreciation of the manifesto issued by representatives of the Swiss universities outlining a scheme for a rapprochement between nations based on an ideal of concord, justice and liberty fostered by the universities.

M. Vernes foresees that at the close of the war a strong friendship will be formed between France and Switzerland on the lines traced by the Swiss professors. Switzerland will be the country where the youth of France will be sent to acquire not only technical skill, but the knowledge of those great truths on which alone can be based the friendship and esteem of modern nations.

TASMANIAN SCENERY SLIDES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania.—In response to an inquiry, the director of the government tourist bureau has forwarded to R. Heskett, traveling representative of the Picard Manufacturing Company, England, some slides of Tasmanian scenery for lecturing purposes, together with a set of Tasmanian handbooks. Mr. Heskett travels all over the British Isles, as well as in Spain and other parts of Europe, and has offered to give free lectures as opportunities present themselves.

JOHANNESBURG FIRE BRIGADE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, S. A.—The fire brigade of Johannesburg, which already possesses five automobile fire pumps, has decided to add to them two more. These latter will be of the "Hafield" type, capable of delivering 300 gallons per minute. The chassis of these engines will be of specially strong construction in view of the rough roads to be negotiated.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS AREA

Eyewitness With British Declares German Offensive on Western Front Should Neither Be Belittled Nor Exaggerated

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—In his latest despatch from the British headquarters, Eyewitness gives a useful view of the true significance of recent fighting in Flanders. It is desirable, Eyewitness says, that the German offensive should be viewed in its true perspective and that it should be neither belittled nor exaggerated. Effected in the first instance by surprise as a novel form of attack, it has resulted in a considerable gain of ground for the enemy, as measured by the standard of trench warfare, the greater part of which has so far been maintained by such bodies of fresh troops as were available in the neighborhood.

The operation seems to have been a strong local counter-offensive undertaken in reply to the allied offensive at other points, and made with the same object as previous attacks delivered during the last few months, such, for instance, as those made in February southeast of Ypres, at St. Eloi on March 14, and at other points on the French front. Between all these earlier efforts and the last there is no difference in kind, the only difference being that on this latest occasion the attempt has been carried out with the aid of asphyxiating gases.

There is no reason, Eyewitness continues, why we should not expect similar attacks in the future. They do not mean that the Allies have lost the initiative in the Western theater, nor that they are likely to lose it. They do, however, mean, and the fact has been repeatedly pointed out, that the enemy's defensive is an active one, that his confidence is still unshaken, and that he is still able to strike in some strength where he sees a chance or where a local advantage can be secured.

A true idea of the meaning of the operations of the Allies can be gained only by keeping in view that it is their primary object to bring about the exhaustion of the enemy's resources in men. The extent of ground covered by an advance of either side as measured on the map is usually a minor matter, though the position of certain points or areas may, for tactical reasons, be of considerable military importance. Progress must, therefore, as a rule be judged by the drain caused to the enemy's strength and not by the extent of ground won or lost.

In the form now assumed by this struggle, a war of attrition, the Germans are bound ultimately to lose. And it is a consciousness of this fact that inspires their present policy, which is to achieve as early as possible some success of sufficient magnitude to influence neutrals, to discourage the Allies, to make them weary of the struggle, and to induce a belief among people ignorant of war that nothing has been gained by the past efforts of the Allies because the Germans have not yet been driven back. Being undertaken with a political rather than a strategic object, it is to that extent militarily a sign of weakness.

Another sign of weakness is the adoption of illegal methods of fighting, such as spreading asphyxiating gas. It is a confession by the Germans that they have lost their former great superiority in artillery and are at any cost seeking another technical advantage over their enemies as a substitute. This is borne out by curious passage in the Frankfurter Zeitung, which attempts to excuse the latest development in warfare as "waged by Germany."

"Do the English and the other people," it is asked, "think that it makes a serious difference whether hundreds of guns and howitzers throw hundreds of thousands of shells on a single tiny spot in order to destroy and pulverize everything there, and to make the German trenches into a perfect inferno, as was the case at Neuve Chapelle, or whether we throw a few shells which spread destruction in the air?"

Nevertheless, this spirit, Eyewitness adds, this determination on the part of our enemies to stick at nothing, must not be underestimated.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL TO BRITISH SEAMEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEWPORT, Wales.—George Jackson, local secretary of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, made an appeal to seamen recently at Newport to offer their services for admiralty steamers.

The executive of the union, he said, had an agreement with the admiralty to supply crews, and they felt that in certain ports some Britishers were not offering their services as they should. Patriotism to the nation was expected as well as loyalty to the union. Admiral Jellicoe had stated that he appreciated the work of the mercantile marine; the navy could not work without them. The loss of a tide might mean the difference between victory and defeat.

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PAPER READ ON THE CHATELLETS OF JOHN DE VEER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held at Burlington House recently, under the presidency of Dr. Philip Norman, Sir William St. John Hope read a paper on the testament and inventory of John de Veer, thirteenth Earl of Oxford, documents of considerable importance as illustrating the nature and value of the goods and chattels of a wealthy nobleman at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The value was estimated at £8000 odd, which, Sir William said, represented about half a million of money at the present day. The Earl of Oxford was a man who, experienced various vicissitudes of fortune; he escaped to France after the battle of Barnet, and for some years was a prisoner in exile. He acted as captain-general to Henry's army at the battle of Bosworth, and on his restoration to place and power his great wealth soon enabled him to make good the losses he had sustained. The inventory showed, in an interesting way, through the liberal use of heraldic decorations, how the Earl spent some of his wealth. The document is especially rich in lists of magnificent pieces of plate, much household furniture and chapel stuff, and armor and weapons.

One of the articles mentioned was a vessel, weighing 81 oz., "to warm water for my Lord's beard," and another a chain and whistle, weighing 12 pounds, which he wore as admiral of England.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The German press has published the following statement with regard to the whereabouts of Prince Henry of Prussia. In order to be able to contradict rumors as to the whereabouts of Prince Henry, the Allgemeine Zeitung of Chemnitz applied direct to the Prince, and received from him the following communication, dated from Kiel on April 22, and in his own handwriting: "In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, which was only brought to my notice today on my return from a tour of inspection in Flanders, permit me to state that I have retained from the time of the mobilization to the present day the post to which I was appointed by my supreme war lord, and that all rumors to the contrary are fabrications."

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

ADDRESS MADE IN W. AUSTRALIA ON LEGISLATION

Prime Minister Says During the Last Session Legislative Council Approved Only Bills They Were Obligated to Pass

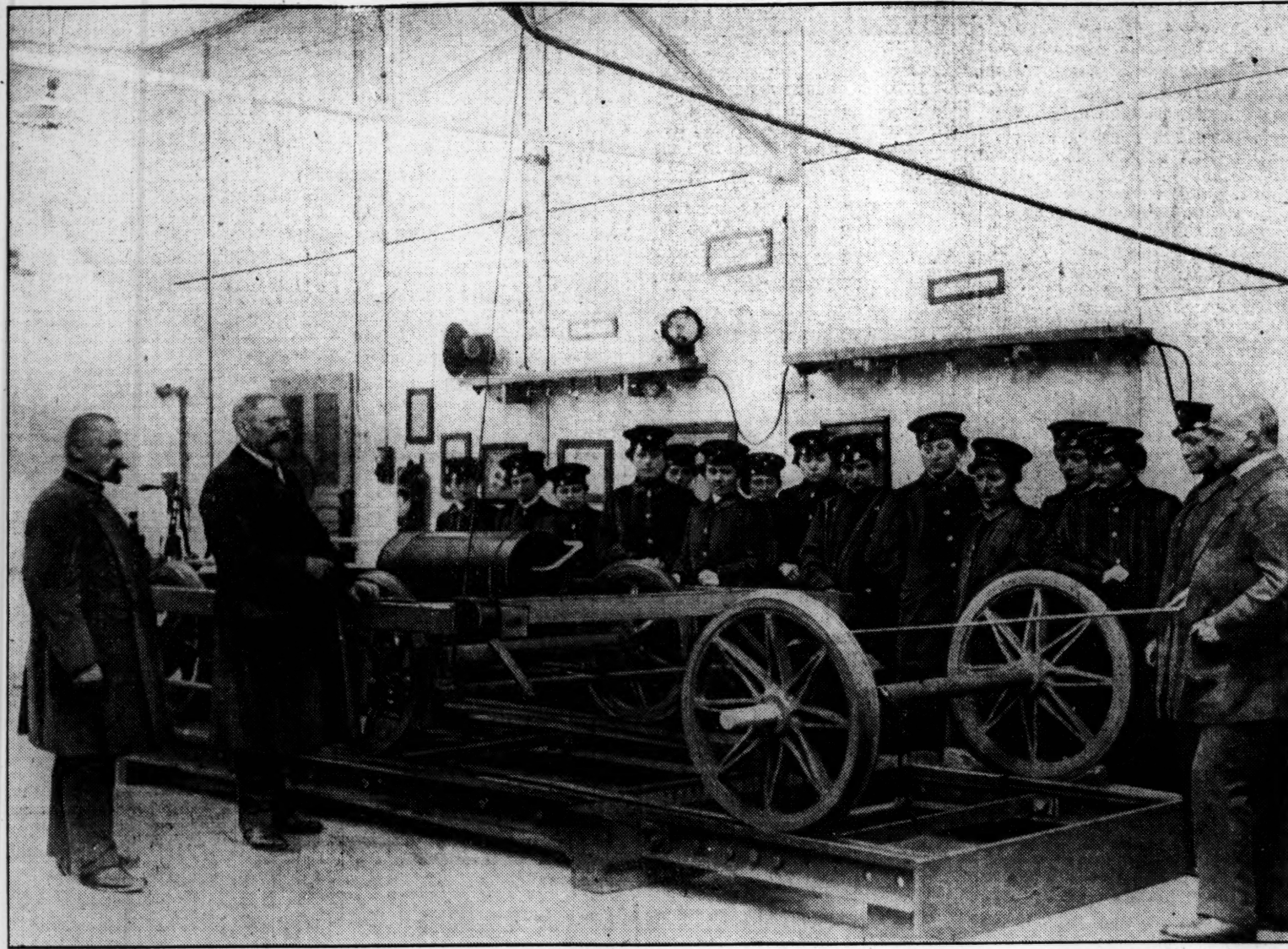
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
KALGOORLIE, Western Australia—Mr. J. Scaddan, premier of Western Australia, lately delivered an interesting address to his constituents in the Brown Hill Institute. The premier pointed out that the Labor party had been returned to power in the 1911 elections with an overwhelming majority pledged to a policy that had the confidence of the electors. In spite of this the Second Chamber, elected on a property vote, had taken every opportunity to stultify the work of the Assembly. At the present time they were administering the mines department under rules and regulations with which they were completely out of sympathy and had to do their best under the most trying conditions. During the last session the bills passed by the Legislative Council were only those that the council considered would cause the people to rise up in wrath if they were rejected.

Dealing with the effects of the war on the affairs of the state, Mr. Scaddan said that while the gold fields had not suffered to any great extent, almost every other part of Western Australia had felt the effects of the great conflict and the changed conditions necessitated special legislation. The burden placed upon the government was very great, but it was difficult to bring it before the people with the press strongly opposed to the Labor policy. The gold fields were not materially affected because gold at the present time was greatly in demand. It would be of some interest to state even to a gold fields audience, that, at the present time, the Perth mint was coining over 400,000 sovereigns per month and this was of great assistance to the state as well as to the empire. Many of the base-metal mines had closed down owing to the non-existence of a market for their products, the timber industry had been affected, and all that meant unemployment. Businesses more or less had suffered and that meant additional burdens on the state. Owing to the changed conditions emergency legislation was found necessary. He thought that, in this respect, the Scaddan government was the first in Australia, if not in the British dominions, to bring in a bill for the control of trade in war time. He considered the business man who exacted large profits out of others in the present critical time was not worthy of the name of Britisher. They should be made to bear the tax the government had endeavored to place upon them, instead of making the working man bear practically the whole burden.

Referring to the war emergency tax bill, the premier said their opponents did not approve of it, but he preferred to be called "gone a million Jack" than to hand down to posterity something that ought to be paid today. Later on the super-tax and entertainment tax bill was introduced. This was most equitable and fair, but again the council would not go against vested interests and it was thrown out. The government introduced a bill for the control of the liquor trade during the emergency. He might be in favor of the closing of hotels as early as 8 in the morning, Mr. Scaddan said in reply to an interjection, but he did not wish to take that attitude now or perhaps in the future. He recognized that the people had the right to say what should be done and we would be prepared to abide by the will of a majority expressed by local option. The object of the liquor bill was to give the government power, in the event of any disturbance caused by unemployment and racial feeling to step in and close the hotels. However, as the bill was not passed by the council the government would be powerless. The amending mines regulation bill had been so mutilated by the council that it was regarded as useless when sent back. They were prepared to agree to the amendments provided the council would grant the clause dealing with the appointment of workmen inspectors who they thought would be of great value in getting at many of the evils of the mining industry. The council would not agree and the miners were deprived of a method of inspection for which they had long been asking.

Referring again to the value of the mine industry at this time, Mr. Scaddan said, many people did not realize how great that value was. The industry had been little affected by the international crisis and thousands of men continued in uninterrupted employment. The industry was practically sustaining Western Australia at the present time.

COPENHAGEN PORT EXTENSION
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Danish Parliament recently proposed to vote the sum of 6,000,000 kroner towards the extension of the free port in Copenhagen harbor. It has been found necessary to make the extension owing to the greatly increased traffic caused by the vast importation of food and raw materials from abroad. Another reason for the opening of free ports is the steadily growing want of space in the harbors.



(Copyright by Photopress)

Women tram conductors taking lessons in the mechanism of electric trams in Berlin

DRINK QUESTION AND MUNITIONS ON THE RIVER CLYDE

"Black Squad" Plan Said to Have Unsatisfactory Results Among Shipyard Workers

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—A statement made by Sir John Jellicoe and quoted in a White Paper now issued, is as follows: "I am very uneasy about the labor situation on the Clyde and Tyne. My destroyer dockings and refits are delayed in every case by these labor difficulties, and they take twice as long as they need to." This White Paper contains numerous reports and statistics in support of the two main propositions put forth by the chancellor of the exchequer; first, that there exists a serious loss of time in particular areas, and second that drink is very largely responsible. These reports bring out several interesting points. The first is that the best of the men are away on war service, hence men have to be taken on who would not be accepted in ordinary times. The bad time is confined to certain branches of the work, notably riveters, caulkers, platers, riggers and, to a much less degree, engineers.

The method of working known as the "black squad" is said to encourage excessive drinking. A squad consists of a blacksmith, two riveters, one holder-up and two boys. The wages are paid to the leader of the squad and usually divided in a public house, where the custom of treating is observed. If one man fails to turn up at 6 a. m. the squad cannot proceed, and so four or five will lose a morning's or possibly a whole day's work. As riveters are scarce they know that they are not likely to forfeit their work through losing time.

Reports agree in saying that Sunday work has not helped to push the work forward, for those who work on Sunday, tempted by the double pay, generally take two week days off instead, and frequently remain out till the following Wednesday. As the wages are good, it is doubtful whether the increased price of liquor will be as strong a deterrent as it is expected to be. Some means of stimulating thrift in laying by part of their very ample wage would be of greater benefit to the men, which might be effected by the government insurance organizations. At present grants and bonuses only accentuate indifference in the workers and lessen their attendance. Another helpful thing would be more opportunities for obtaining good plain food and hot and cold non-alcoholic drinks in or near the works. The general view is that only a small minority of workers deserve the censure meted out to them. Of the big majority most are above reproach and their actions are worthy of all praise.

THE TSAR IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The Temps states that the Tsar, during his visit to Bjelitz, in the province of Orel, spent four hours inspecting the large factory of Brjansk where war munitions are being made. The factory and the working quarter of the town had been splendidly decorated in honor of the imperial visit. A delegation of workmen, all of whom had been over 20 years in the factory, presented the Tsar with bread and salt, in accordance with the Russian custom. On leaving the factory, a visit was paid to several workmen's houses in the neighborhood.

GERMAN WOMEN ON BERLIN TRAMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Since the outbreak of war numbers of women have been employed on Berlin tram services. Newcomers are given instruction in the electrical mechanism of the cars, a skeleton chassis being used for the purpose of illustrating the lessons. Women tramway servants are an innovation in Berlin, but in Munich they may always be seen in charge of the points on the municipal tram lines.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD GETS A GIFT OF £5000

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
SHEFFIELD, England—At a recent meeting of the council of the University of Sheffield a letter was received from Messrs. Clegg & Sons, solicitors, who, writing on behalf of their client, Sir Joseph Jonas, stated that on July 17, 1912, Sir Joseph bequeathed to the council and senate of the university £5000, free from duty, upon trust, to be applied to found, endow, and equip a testing laboratory, his intention being that in such a laboratory should always be found the most modern and complete mechanical and other appliances for the purpose of testing metals, minerals, and similar substances, especially those involved in the productions and manufacture of steel, the said laboratory to be called by the name of "The Jonas Testing Laboratory."

It was provided that the £5000 should not be payable until the council and senate should have set apart and provide a suitable site for the laboratory to the satisfaction of Sir Joseph's trustees. In view of the importance of such a laboratory to the university, Sir Joseph has, the letter stated, now decided to pay over the £5000, in order that a commencement may be made without further delay in the preparation and fitting out of the laboratory, the possession of which he feels is of pressing importance at the present time.

The council readily agreed to accept Sir Joseph's generous offer, and also approved the appointment of a sub-committee to deal with the matter.

PARIS WATER SUPPLY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—One of the first public works to be carried out in Paris at the termination of the war will be to provide the capital with a better water supply. The matter has been under discussion for a very long time, and a parliamentary committee has drawn up a report on a scheme which provides for the tapping of the fresh water supply of Provins. This would add to the Paris supply of water by about 70,000 cubic meters per day. The Ville de Paris has agreed that if this scheme is finally carried out a corresponding amount of water will be returned from the Seine to the rivers of the Provins district.

MOTOR TRANSPORT DRIVERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—With the sanction of the war office, the government of the Union of South Africa is recruiting in England motor mechanic drivers and drivers for service in the war in South Africa till the conclusion of hostilities, with a minimum of four months. A free passage out and home will be granted, and uniform, rations and quarters will be provided in addition to pay. For fitters, turners and mechanics, who must also drive, the pay will be 15s. per day, or for drivers only 10s. per day.

SHIPBUILDING ON MERSEY GOES ON AT HIGH PRESSURE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—According to the current number of the Shipbuilder the industrial position on Merseyside is, unchanged, and little has happened during the month of April that calls for notice. The shipbuilding section on the Mersey, which is almost wholly engaged on special work, has, with the exception of a brief rest at Easter, continued at the same high pressure, and this, the Shipbuilder says, can also be said of the principal ship-repairing yards and engineering shops.

While work is so plentiful, it continues, it is satisfactory to find that there are no noteworthy labor grievances or disputes, nor is there much time being lost in any of the establishments. There has certainly been some improvement lately among the "slackers," but whether it be the result of greater patriotism among them or of the curtailment of the drinking facilities is a matter upon which it is difficult to express a decided opinion. Employers generally are satisfied to note the change and leave it at that.

In a shipping center like Liverpool there is always a great amount of repairing and overhauling being done, and the work in hand just now is considerable, though few of the jobs are of importance or of a constructional character. In the amount of repair work in hand it is difficult to distinguish between Admiralty-requisitioned vessels and purely mercantile ships, and as a consequence some of the more interesting of this class of work cannot be outlined. It must be sufficient for the present to say that all the yards and engineering shops have as much work as they can handle, and that every job, when completed, is replaced immediately by another.

AUSTRALIAN CHURCH CELEBRATION HELD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales—The centenary was recently celebrated of the erection of the five old Norman towers which are a prominent feature of St. John's, Parramatta, the oldest Anglican church in Australia.

St. John's was founded in 1797 by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, and was opened for worship on Sunday, April 10, 1803, but the towers were not erected till 1815. One story about them is to the effect that when leaving England Mrs. Macquarie declared she would build a church in Australia like the one she saw as England finally faded from her view, namely the church of Reculvers, nine miles from Margate in Kent. At any rate Macquarie erected the twin towers of St. John's, the designs being supplied by Lieutenant Watts of the forty-sixth regiment. Between 1852 and 1855 St. John's was closed, and during that period was renovated and rebuilt, but the appearance of the towers is exactly as in 1805.

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FIGURES SHOW CHIEF POINTS IN BRITISH BUDGET

Treasury Estimates Given Under Different Captions, Including Cost of the War

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—The following is an analysis of Mr. Lloyd George's latest budget: FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1915-1916

ESTIMATED REVENUE	
Receipts from taxes.....	£232,000,000
Add proposed inc. of wine duties.....	1,500,000
Add proposed inc. of beer duty.....	1,000,000
Total from taxes.....	£234,500,000
Postal service.....	20,000,000
Telegraph service.....	3,000,000
Telephone service.....	6,000,000
Crown lands.....	500,000
Receipts from Suez canal shares.....	2,000,000
and sundry loans.....	1,700,000
Miscellaneous.....	270,332,000
Total from non-tax revenue.....	£34,632,000
Total revenue.....	£269,132,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	
1. Consolidated Fund Services—	
National debt services, inside the fixed debt charge.....	£24,500,000
Deduct—Proposed suspension of the new sinking fund.....	3,750,000
Total.....	£20,750,000
Outside the fixed debt charge.....	15,750,000
Add—Interest and expenses of additional war debt.....	14,976,000
Total.....	£51,476,000
Road improvement fund.....	£30,725,000
Payments to local taxation accounts and so forth.....	1,431,000
Other consolidated fund services.....	9,406,000
Total con. fund services.....	£93,980,000

2. Supply Services—	
Army (token vote).....	415,000
Navy (token vote).....	17,000
Civil Services—	
Old age pensions.....	13,089,000
Labor exchanges, insurance, and so forth.....	8,083,000
Other civil services, including public education.....	97,246,000
Total.....	£123,837,000

Customs, excise and inland revenue departments.....	£59,015,000
Postoffice services.....	4,788,300
Total supply services.....	£187,640,300
Vote of credit already passed.....	250,000,000
Add, further votes of credit.....	78,000,000
Total.....	£415,640,300

ESTIMATED CHANGES IN YIELD OF TAXATION

	Increase or decrease compared with 1914-15	1915-16
Customs.....	£37,450,000	—£1,212,000
Excise.....	64,650,000	+12,337,000
Estate, and so forth.....	28,000,000	—382,000
Stamps.....	6,200,000	—1,077,000
Land tax.....	600,000	30,000
House duty.....	1,900,000	+60,000
Income tax, including super-tax.....	103,900,000	+33,001,000
Land value duties.....	350,000	—62,000
Total rec., taxes.....	£232,000,000	+£43,205,000

COST OF EIGHT MONTHS OF WAR
1914-15, eight months of war—
Revenue.....£239,094,200
Expenditure.....250,474,000
Deficit met by loans.....333,750,000

ESTIMATED COST OF WAR
1915-16, on basis of full year of war—
Revenue.....£270,332,000
Expenditure.....322,554,000
Deficit.....852,222,000

ESTIMATE ON BASIS OF SIX MONTHS' WAR
Revenue.....£270,332,000
Expenditure.....780,076,000
Deficit.....516,346,000

BRANGWYN POSTER STAMPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A. R. A., has given his assistance to the collecting of funds for the Belgian and Allies' Aid League by designing two posters which have been reproduced in the form of stamps and are being sold at 1d. each for the benefit of the fund. The subject of one poster is the exodus from Antwerp after the bombardment of the city, and the other shows a troop of British soldiers marching at Dixmude.

SCOTTISH BUSINESS BRISK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Considerable quantities of khaki and blue-gray cloths for the British and French governments respectively are still being made, and orders from merchant houses are coming to hand in fair quantities. Prices are now much higher, notwithstanding the fact that orders have been well placed. Spinners are keeping their places full running, but are handicapped by a shortage of labor.

TASMANIAN PAPER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
HOBART, Tasmania—The government have obtained the services of Mr. Surface, the American expert, to investigate the much discussed question of the suitability of Tasmanian timbers for the pulping for paper-making and the prospects of establishing this industry.

GERMAN SCHOOL AND WAR PLAN GIVEN CRITICISM

Methods at Present Employed as Evidenced by School Exhibition Meet With Strong Opposition in Teuton Socialist Organ

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The Vorwaerts has published a severe criticism of the methods at present existing in German schools as evidenced by an exhibition entitled "School and War" now being held at the Institut fuer Erziehung und Unterricht in Berlin.

From a merely formal inspection of the exhibition, ran the Vorwaerts article, a certain amount of satisfaction might be derived from the wholehearted and conscientious manner in which the children have fulfilled their frequently self-chosen tasks; their drawings of battle scenes on land and sea, and in the air, of military equipment, maps and plans; their collections of pictures, reports, letters from the front, poems; the aircraft, weapons, and presents for the troops they have made.

The exhibition, the article continued, shows throughout an astounding unity between the child's conception of war and that of the adult, except that it is impossible to determine what is due to the direct influence of the teacher. The exhibition makes it clear, even to the lay visitor, to what an extent the program of Professor Ziegler "Thou shalt make every lesson a German one," a policy favored in certain quarters even before the war, and: "Correlate all instruction to the events of the day and hour," is being followed today. Even the texts of the books in other languages deal with martial events. Then there is a "Collection of sums in war time," and chemistry has been adapted to the times, not to mention German geography and history.

In face of what some schools have produced in the way of plans, maps and tables, and of practical work of all descriptions, the layman wonders how much time remains over for the regular course of instruction, especially when it is remembered that the children are also employed in collecting money and in other ways, that war diaries are kept, presents sent to the troops, and that letters from the front are regularly read out.

Think too, the Vorwaerts proceeded, of the great temptation for teachers to yield to the general tendency towards discussion, and daily to pose as strategists to the children, who are always glad for the lesson to be put off. The result of this close union between war and school is that in school, as well as at home and in the street, the child is exposed to influences which give a martial coloring to all his thoughts and sentiments. Of this collection of childish utterances with regard to the war is an eloquent witness. The essays in particular betray the intensity of the influence which the school has exercised upon the child in this respect. The questions there treated deal not only with the technicalities of war, but such subjects have been given as "Lies as a weapon of warfare," "The causes of the world-war," "We are fighting for the highest; for existence, freedom, Germanism, religion," and so forth. "Why we hate England," "Upon what grounds must peace be concluded, if Germany and Austria win this war."

The exhibition, the Vorwaerts concluded, opens the eyes of the critical visitor to the direction the schools are taking. The youthful companies (Jugend-kompagnien) exhibit shows the organized effort that is being made to train the youth of the country, physically and technically, as soldiers, and we shall doubtless soon witness an attempt to render this form of training obligatory for all German boys. The war has driven the schools a good way forward along a road mapped out of late years. Here also, therefore, our task after the war will probably be no easy one.



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BACH "ST. JOHN" PASSION SUNG AT FESTIVAL

Dr. Wollé Directs Choir in Program of Church Music by German Composer—Performance Given at Lehigh University

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The two days' festival built round the name of Johann Sebastian Bach ended Saturday afternoon with the performance, in two sessions, of the mass in B minor. The Bach choir of 206 voices, directed by Dr. J. Frederick Wollé, has performed this work seven times in the interrupted series of 10 Bach festivals given since 1900. Something of the incommunicable atmosphere of austere piety was forfeited when the old Moravian church of Bethlehem decided that the necessary admission fee introduced the spirit of the money-changers in the temple, and the control of the festival was surrendered to the hospitable auspices of Lehigh University in South Bethlehem across the river. But if the audience nowadays is more worldly and more fashionable than the gatherings that formerly listened to the music in the plain old church, there is no fact more salient even to the casual observer than the deeply reverential attitude of those who sit under the spell of Bach's exalted mysticism in Packer Memorial chapel for the four performances of the two days of the present festival.

Still, as of old, the quaint little battery of amateur trombones mounts to the belfry for its far-carrying muzzin a few minutes before the hour, summoning the faithful from all parts of the land by such chorales as "Nun ruhen alle Wälder" and "Schmücke dich, O liebe Seele," just as though the Bethlehem Steel Works a few blocks away were not piled to the caves with shrapnel, the windows lighted and open-hearth furnaces aflame all night long answering Kitchener's cabled importunities. Here in South Bethlehem coexist the highest form that German idealism can take, and the militant answer to the brutal manifestation of Germany's materialism, call it by what name one pleases. Many of the singers are from the steel works, and of the 206 names, 124 are distinctly of German origin. Charles M. Schwab underwrites half the inevitable deficit of the festival, and is an earnest coadjutor in the executive committee. Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University, is chairman of the committee.

Conductor's Part

Dr. Wollé himself is a little man of electrifying eyes atwinkle behind glasses—highstrung, tense, mercurial. Wollé son is radiant in his features on the slightest provocation. His influence over the singers is such that they sing better than they know, wishing to please him, and they are heartbroken when they come short of his ideals. This gives the effect of a chorus half again as large, because they sing with all their might and the leader maintains them at a tension equal to his own by a prodigious expenditure of his own vitality. To hear the choir sing and to see and feel its governing intelligence in action, is to have an object-lesson in mental control. While he conducts, Dr. Wollé seems quite beside himself. Billy Sunday consigning higher criticism or the brewer's big horses to perdition is quiescent beside this man who throws his whole body after every gesture of his flexible, eloquent hands. He has a way of crooking the little finger of the left hand as though it were a hook and he were a fisher of men; for one of the veteran basses has told the writer that when Dr. Wollé pulls that finger inward he seems to be dragging their very souls out of their bodies.

Orpheus and the Pied Piper evidently had the same mysterious capacity. Wollé dispenses with a baton, and his hands work independently, as though governed by a dual identity. Seen from the choir side, his face is afire with the ardor of a major prophet and his contortional violence threatens to tear him asunder. Yet the sincerity is such as to forbid the aspect of a mountebank. The direct reflex is heard and felt with resistless cogency in the singing of the Bach choir.

Solo Voices Restored

Last year an interesting experiment was tried. The solo passages of the motet and the cantatas were given by the entire body of voices in the register in question. The audience seemed to miss the diversifying participation of the individual singer. This year there was a return to the old order. On the first day the Passion according to St. John, was combined with the second Brandenburg concerto for the instruments, the choruses, "World, Farewell!" and "Strike, O Strike, Long Looked for Hour!" and chorales in which the audience joined. And there were nine soloists in the two performances of this day, with four on the final day for the great mass.

Of the soloists, five came from the rank and file of the choir, and had mere brief episodes in the dialogue, as when the damsel questioned Peter, or the officer buffeted Jesus. One of the soloists—Nicholas Doty—was heard on both days. With his renowned skill as an oratorio tenor and his felicitous spontaneity, he gave the long recitations allotted to the Evangelist their full dramatic value. Marie Zimmerman and Mary Hissem de Moss were the leading sop-

ranos; Florence Mulford Hunt and Gertrude May Stein Bailey were the contraltos.

Louis Kreidler and Henri Scott, the latter newly of the Metropolitan Opera Company, were the basses. Mrs. Zimmerman and Mrs. de Moss took particular care with their enunciation in the rapid continuity of the syllables, and followed the tradition of these occasions by not unduly asserting their personal identities. In the duets with Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Bailey, the oneness of purpose, the even antiphonal responses, the inflexible truthfulness of the imitation were deeply impressive.

Louis Kreidler sang with authority and understanding. His voice was at its best when he did not ask too much of it in the way of dynamic stresses, and Henri Scott in the two great arias, "Quoniam tu" and "Et in Spiritum" in the mass, gave proof of a fine voice, a veteran's schooled ability and discretion, and breath-control equal to that of a pearl diver, especially such a florid argument as the long-drawn simple words "Catholicam" and "Ecclesiam" in the latter air present.

Orchestra Weak

The orchestra achieved individual rather than collective distinction. It was a misfortune that it had but one rehearsal with the singers. Mere technical adequacy is the lesser element in such a performance, and the players entering upon the scene at the last minute could not and did not instantly enter into the spirit of the work in hand. At the outset they were noticeably hesitant and diffident. The cellos were robust, whereas last year they were weak; the oboe, flute, tympani and horn were handled admirably; the violins earnestly labored and at times achieved a luscious sonority upon the G-string. The players were some two-score in number and were drawn from the ranks of the Philadelphia orchestra.

Deeply impressive in the mass was the firm union of attack in the vocal ensemble. The altos responded to the soprano initiative and the basses and tenors entered with a stirring and indissoluble blending of power and purity of sound. The thunders of the Judgment Day were in the utterance of the words "Expecto resurrectionem." At such points the entrance of the organ, played by T. Edgar Shields, was a mighty reinforcement. Mrs. Bailey's "Agnus Dei," almost the last word of all, was an outstanding feature of the entire sequence, in the noble dignity and pathos of the interpretation. The chorales, sung by the audience with the choir, were made doubly effective by the presence of so many trained singers.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, Henry T. Finck, W. J. Henderson, M. A. DeWolfe Howe, William C. Carl and Richard Aldrich, were among the hearers. Mme. Sembrich, Josef Hofmann and Frank Damrosch were expected, but were unable to attend. Twenty states were represented among the many hundreds of subscribers.

MUSIC NOTES

Mme. Anna Pavlova, the Russian dancer, is to add singing to her programs next season, according to an announcement of her managers. She has already selected some of the singers who are to join her company from time to time. They include Miss Maggie Teyte, soprano; Mme. Marie Nedelkova, soprano; and Riccardo Martin, tenor.

With the help of these artists, Mme. Pavlova will present a type of work that may be described as pantomime opera. The company is now being formed, to consist of 52 dancers, a chorus, an orchestra and solo singers. The conductor will be Ignaz Cooper; the stage director, Ryszard Ordynski. Chorus and orchestra are to be recruited from the forces that formerly served the Boston opera company.

Among the productions promised in the pantomime opera style are Ambler's "Fenella," Rachmaninoff's "Alko" and Holbrook's "The Enchanted Garden," text by Douglas Malloch, in English. "The Enchanted Garden" will be given the coming fall for the first time.

Scenic artists engaged for the company next year, the announcement concludes, are Leon Bakst, Sidney Sime, Morris Annisfeld and Joseph Urban.

Alfred Hertz, conductor of the Metropolitan opera company of New York, is expected to arrive in Boston today to take charge of the music of Wagner's "Siegfried," which is to be produced at the Harvard stadium on Friday evening. Mr. Hertz has been in Los Angeles, Cal., directing the rehearsals of the new opera, "Fairyland," of Horatio Parker, which is to be produced under the auspices of the American Federation of Musical Clubs on July 1. Another member of the Wagnerian company expected today is Mr. Sembrich, the tenor, who will make his first appearance in Boston in opera on Friday night. The members of the scenic staff of the "Siegfried" enterprise are all at work on the stadium stage.

THEATER NOTES

At Keith's this week Ruth Royce, Maggie Cline and Valerie Bergere are at the head of the bill, which also includes Meehan's dog actors, Wyatt's Scotch troupe, Norton and Nicholson, DuCalion, Allman and Stone, D'Almore and Douglas.

Henry Miller, associated with Klaw & Erlanger, will present a new comedy by Jules Eckart Goodman, called "Just Outside the Door," next season. The first performances will be given in July out of town, and the play will open the Gaiety season in the fall.

A. H. Woods has produced a new three-act farce, "See My Lawyer," at Atlantic City. In the cast are T. Roy Barnes, Georgia O'Ramey and John Daly Murphy.

COAST ARTILLERY TO-DRILL

Final instructions before their encampment, July 7-16, will be received tonight by members of the ninth company, C. A. C., M. V. M., Taunton, on the 10-inch guns in the South armory. This company is a part of the cape battalion which will encamp at Ft. Warren.

RINGLING CIRCUS SHOWS BIG ARRAY OF ATTRACTIONS

No circus that ever came to Boston received a heartier welcome than that which greeted the Ringling Brothers yesterday. The big tent was filled at both performances and the crowds that came to the Huntington avenue grounds saw a performance that combined with the latest novelties all the old-fashioned trimmings that have made the circus dear to the world for many generations.

It was a true circus day, with smiling skies, and it started of course with the parade, miles long, in the morning. Then as the crowd tendered their pasteboards at the entrance they passed as of old into the menagerie. Here mingled with the trumpeting and squeals of the big and little elephants, were the growling of the bears, the hoarse comment of the lions and a heterogeneous confusion of barking, snarling, fussing and jabbering. The crowds lingered long here. But from within the main tent came at length the overture of the circus band—just a bit unlike any other kind of music—and this melody soon lured nearly all to their seats.

The "big show" opened with the spectacle of "Solomon and the Queen of Sheba." There were a great many handsomely costumed men and women, beautiful horses in rich trappings and a huge ballet. The pantomime is impressive and considerably above the average. Then when the curtains were drawn upon the spectacle the real circus—the kind the youngsters had come to see—was in full swing. From the rear came trooping a host of elephants, welded into one continuous chain by means of tails and trunks, and soon the three rings were scenes of remarkable displays of elephantine intelligence. They did all the old tricks and many new ones. A series of aerial acts followed the pachyderm exit and furnished thrills enough to go twice around the mammoth main tent with some to spare for those who will probably attend the circus later in the week. The equestriennes came next with interesting feats of horsemanship. And then there was too much business to be set down accurately, for about this time the army of clowns made their first appearance. All the surprises that delighted grandfathers were repeated for the merriment of the coming generation, and there were some so fantastic and complicated as to make the veteran circus-goer sit up with surprise and glad smiles.

The striking feats of a band of Icelandic wrestlers, the Arabic tumblers, the balancers who held tent-high poles capped by acrobats, the Mexican wire walkers, the contortionists, the ladder performers and troupes of aerialists and riders stood out as features. Of course there were the races, nine events, and the whole was brought to a conclusion with chariot numbers and a wild West show. The Ringling Brothers' circus will continue to give performances twice daily in Boston up to and including next Saturday night.

"POLLY OF THE CIRCUS" PUT ON AT MAJESTIC

MAJESTIC THEATRE—Florence Martin, supported by the Loneragan Players in "Polly of the Circus," a play in three acts by Margaret Mayo, evening of May 31, the cast:

Maudie Jones.....Emma De Weale
Rev. John Douglas.....John Meehan
Julie Strong.....Winifred Wellington
Mrs. Willoughby.....Anna Layng
Willie Willoughby.....Ebert Baldwin
Miss Perkins.....Jeanne Porter
Hasty Jones.....Eddie Phelan
Deacon Elverson.....George Graham
Polly.....Florence Martin
Big Jim.....Lester Loneragan
Ence Toby.....Tom Whyte
Doctor Hartley.....Jack Taylor
Joe Barker.....Joseph Guthrie
Jennie Willoughby.....Anna Kiley
Deacon Strong.....Jack Bennett
Mme. Elsie.....Florence Lee

Further evidence of the excellent support to be afforded by the Loneragan players was given last night when the old play "Polly of the Circus" was put on with a visiting star who has become a favorite in Boston. Mr. Martin lapsed into the speech of Peg once in a while and it was as much for the recollection of her characterization of the name part in "Peg of My Heart" that she was acclaimed last night as for the portrayal of the role of Polly.

The occasion served also to set forth the versatility of the Loneragan Players, for either real circus talent is hidden among the roster of the players, or else Mr. Loneragan was fortunate in getting acrobats for his extra people. The dancing horse while probably not a member of the stock company, added much to the local color and helped in the impromptu circus performance staged by the actors in the exuberance of their feelings. New names appearing in the cast indicate a healthy process of selection going on and insure a company of merit.

As a play, "Polly of the Circus" would unquestionably not appeal to the public if it were offered as a new piece. Lines, construction and business are not those of the dramas of these days. As a well-liked success of former days, however, brought forth to please again those who saw it before and those who have heard of its charm, it is an excellent piece for the efforts of a stock company. That it is played during the week a real circus is in town may be taken as a tribute to Mr. Loneragan's business astuteness.

The story deals with a young girl thrown from her horse during her act and taken to the home of an unmarried minister to recover. The show has been pitched near the church, and the preacher's parishioners are greatly stirred at this encroachment on their self-satisfied sanctity, for they postulate the circus an institution of evil. They grudgingly allow the preacher to have the girl cared for in his own home, but when she recovers in due time, and begins to improve in speech and manners under the

pleasant tutoring she receives, there are mutterings and finally open rebuke.

To save the minister from the comments of the villagers, the girl runs away and goes back to the circus. Thither the parson follows her and when she tries to throw herself from her horse he catches her at the right moment, and they avow their love for each other and he announces his readiness to give up his narrow-minded pastorate and seek other work with her as his wife.

To Miss Martin as Polly and Mr. Meehan as the minister falls the chief work. Miss Martin sees Polly as a maturer young woman than we have been taught to conceive of the part. When we become accustomed to her viewpoint, we find that she is consistent in her acting, restrained and natural. Mr. Meehan is natural, too, and makes his portrayal of a minister logical and in keeping with the young minister of modern times. Mr. Loneragan has a small part as Jim but makes the most of it. Emma DeWeale and Eddie Phelan furnish most of the merriment with their clever black-face impersonations.

LARGER SERVICE AHEAD FOR U. S. SAYS PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)

lesson, unless it be the stimulation to duty. There is no stimulation in any occasion if it be merely the pleasure of recollection; it must also be the ardor and courage of hope.

Greater days lie before this nation than it has ever seen yet; and the solemn consciousness of those who bear office in this time is that they must make their best endeavor to embody in what they do and say the best things in the United States.

Deeds, Not Words

It does not do to talk too much about one's self, and I do not think that it is wholesome for the United States to talk too much about itself. I do not want to know what you are today so much as I want to know what you are going to do tomorrow. The only test I know of that is competent to determine what you are is the test of what you do. Let us not think of our characters; let us think of our duties and of the actions that lie before us.

I have always maintained that the man who lives to cultivate his own character will result only in cultivating an intolerable prig; because his object will be himself. Character, my friends, is a by-product. It is produced in the great manufactory of daily duty. But duty is not easy to determine.

Duty for a nation is made up of so many complicated elements that no man can determine it. No group of men without wide common counsel can possibly determine what the duty of the day is. That is the strength of a democracy, because there daily rises in the great body of a democracy the expression of an untrammelled opinion which seems to fill the air with its suggestions of duty; and those who stand at the head of affairs have it as their bounden duty to endeavor to express in their own actions those things that seem to rise out of the conscience and hope and purpose of the great body of the people themselves.

An Ideal of Helpfulness

America, I have said, was reborn by the struggle of the civil war, but America is reborn every day of her life by the purposes we form, the conceptions we entertain, the hopes that we cherish. We live in our visions. We live in the things that we see. We live; and hope abounds in us as we live in the things that we purpose.

Let us go away from this place renewed in our devotion to daily duty and to those ideals which keep a nation young, keep it noble, keep it rich in enterprise and achievement; make it lead the nations of the world in those things that make for hope and for the benefit of mankind.

The Maine memorial monument was unveiled and dedicated. The monument is the mainmast and fighting top of the battleship Maine, set in a granite and marble base, chiseled in the form of a gun turret.

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—12 hand-embroidered models, all lace edged.
Hand-embroidered Filipino envelope chemise—with point lace yoke—1.55.

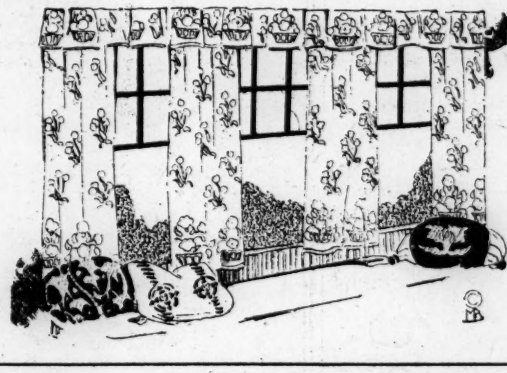
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CRAIG PLAYERS IN 'CELEBRATED CASE' AT CASTLE SQUARE

CASTLE SQUARE THEATRE—The Craig Players in "A Celebrated Case," a drama in a prologue and four acts, by M. M. D'Amery and Corman. Characters and cast:

(PROLOGUE)
Jean Renaud.....Mr. William P. Carleton
Duke d'Aubeterre.....Mr. Theodore Friebeus
The Seneschal.....Mr. Frederick Ormonde
Adrienne.....Miss Doris Olsson
Corporal.....Mr. Robert Capron
Madeline Renaud.....Miss Violet De Becarl
Martha.....Miss Sylvia Cushman
Annette.....Miss Marcia Williams
Louise.....Miss Gertrude Wellington

(THE PLAY)
Jean Renaud.....Mr. William P. Carleton
Duke d'Aubeterre.....Mr. Theodore Friebeus
Viscount Raoul de Langey.....Mr. Dudley Hawley
Duke d'Aubeterre.....Mr. Frederick Ormonde
Denis O'Rourke.....Mr. James Seely
Corporal of the Guard.....Mr. Robert Capron
Joseph, a servant.....Mr. John Leslie
Adrienne.....Miss Doris Olsson
Valentine de Moray.....Miss Betty Barnicot
Chanoine of the College d'Hyeres.....Miss Augusta Gill
Julie, Adrienne's maid.....Miss Sylvia Cushman

Boston again has an opportunity to see this romantic melodrama in its revival this week by John Craig's excellent stock company. The story of the play, familiar to many theater-goers, may be briefly told: Jean Renaud, a French soldier, succors a traveller, the Count de Moray, found in the track of the army, and receives from him valuable family papers, jewels and the gift of a considerable sum of money. Renaud secretly repairs to his home, near by, and confides the treasure to the care of his wife. He is spied upon by a camp follower, who robs the house and in securing the jewels slays Madeline, the wife.

The circumstances are such that the crime is fastened upon the husband, notwithstanding he is a brave soldier. A little daughter, Adrienne, whose mistaken testimony convicts her father, is adopted into the family of the Duke d'Aubeterre. Twelve years later a company of galley-slaves passes through the Duke's estate. Among them is Renaud, whose sentence has been commuted to imprisonment. Father and daughter meet, and their relationship is revealed. She is betrothed to Viscount Raoul de Langey, but she renounces him to devote herself to the acquittal of her father. The

robber appears in the role of the Count de Moray and claims Valentine de Moray, the daughter of the real count. By means of a jeweled necklace the false count is exposed and the innocence of Renaud is established.

The play has numerous thrilling situations and leads up to the climax with steadily increasing interest. The performance is satisfactory throughout. Mr. Carleton is very earnest and forceful; Miss Olsson's devotion and sincerity are strongly appealing; Mr. Friebeus is effective in his double role; Mr. Ormonde is a dignified commander and governor; Mr. Seely has a telling part and wins unqualified favor as sergeant and servant; much praise is due Miss Barnicot for her excellent work as Valentine; and the others in the cast all helped to give delight to the large audience.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA BACK; POP SEASON OPEN

Seventy players of the Boston Symphony orchestra rehearsed in Symphony hall this morning for the opening of the pop concert season, with Andre Maquarre directing. It is the largest group that has ever been engaged for the summer season. The concerts open tonight with the members of the Women's City Club and their friends holding the house. The selections to be played are by Sousa, Suppe, Strauss, Caryll, Grieg, Svendsen, Puccini, Berlioz, Wagner, Leoncavallo, Brahms and Mollodtzer.

Tomorrow evening students of Boston

University and their friends will attend. Orchestral pieces by Gounod, Thomas, Strauss, Wagner, Bizet and Offenbach and organ selections by Dubois, Guilmant and Handel will be on the program. The concerts will go on without special visitors on the evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

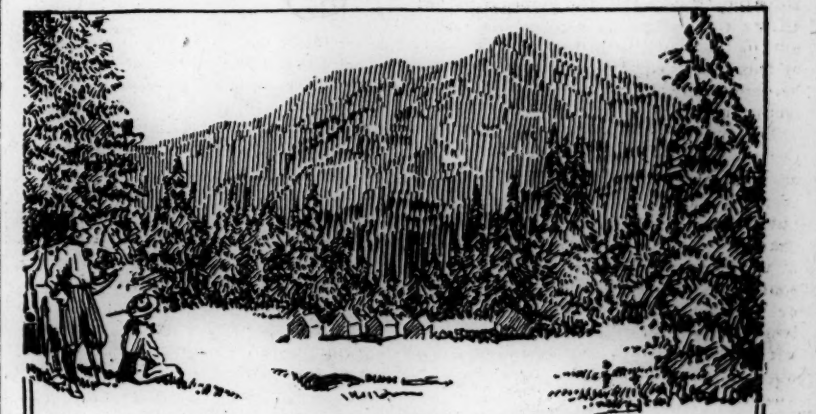
Some of the players in the leading positions of the orchestra, including Messrs. Witke, Noack, Ferris, Longy and Sand, will begin their vacation at once, not resuming orchestral duties until the fall, when the tour of western cities opens.

The members of the orchestra arrived from San Francisco on Monday afternoon, confirming the reports sent on last week of the success of their concerts at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

"Our last concert was a remarkable testimonial to the orchestra," said Mr. Ellis, the manager. "At the end of the concert, every person remained and cheered, applauded or waved a handkerchief. And, in general, the audiences were remarkably appreciative. The management of the fair had expected to meet at least a small deficit from the trip of the orchestra there, for the guarantee was a generous one; but they have actually made a profit."

ARLINGTON BUSINESS MEN MEET

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Arlington Business Men's Association holds its monthly meeting this evening at 8 o'clock in Grand Army hall, with members of the Mystic Side Improvement Association as guests. George F. Willett of Norwood will give a talk on the business handling of community and town affairs.



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In this mountain wilderness, with a comfortable homelike Inn for headquarters, the tourist can enjoy a week or fortnight of unique pleasures, seeing new views of marvelous interest each hour. He finds here a grandeur and sublimity of scenery unlike anything else on the continent. No vocabulary, no camera, no pen can do more than simply touch upon what can be seen in this wonderland.

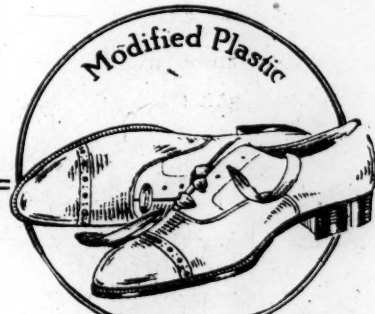
The Park is fifty miles south from Tacoma, sixty from Seattle, and is reached by the cool northern route of the

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The premier scenic route from Chicago to the Pacific North Coast—affording a greater extent of magnificent scenery than any other route—on view from the all-steel transcontinental trains—"The Olympian" and "The Columbian." Yellowstone Park can be visited as a side trip from Butte. If desired a forty mile boat trip down the "Shadowy" St. Joe River, Idaho, can be taken without extra cost.

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MEN'S

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HERE is a good, sensible Business Man's Shoe—light and comfortable. It fits the foot as well as any last we have ever seen. It comes in black and tan Russia calf and is sold exclusively by us.

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AMUSEMENTS

CASTLE SQUARE THEATRE—"A Celebrated Case," 2:10 and 8:10.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—"Polly of the Circus," 2:15 and 8:15.
HUNTINGTON AVENUE SHOW GROUNDS—Ringling Brothers' circus, 2 and 8.
SYMPHONY HALL—Pop concerts, 8.

STATE FORESTS FOUND TO BE IN FINE CONDITION

Forester Rane After Inspection
Survey Says Private and Public Land in Timber or Under Reforestation Never Better

Proposed state forests now under consideration include nearly 10,000 acres, while the private and public land in timber or under reforestation throughout the state has never been in better condition according to State Forester Frank W. Rane, who has just completed an inspection survey of the state.

Mr. Rane found that the work done by the crews of unemployed men hired under special state appropriation during the winter has made a remarkable difference in the character of the woodland alongside the highways. Long stretches of clean, properly thinned wood showing vigorous growth have replaced a scraggly, haphazard stand cluttered with underbrush.

On Tuesday Frank L. Haynes, assistant state forester, with a crew of four, will go to Warwick, where the people of Franklin county are interested in having the state purchase about 1700 acres of wooded land embracing Grace mountain, and set it aside as a state forest. The Legislature agreed to the petition of persons from Warwick, Orange, Athol, Royalston, Montague, Northfield and other towns in the country to have the area surveyed as a preliminary step.

Mr. Haynes will make a survey of the boundaries, ascertain the stand of timber, line out the interior boundaries, interview the owners as to their desire to sell and what they think the land is worth. He will also make a forest map showing the entire layout, giving the boundaries and the kind of trees included. The proximity of a market for the surplus timber is another important point that he will look into. The survey is expected to occupy a month.

Grace mountain is not far from the New Hampshire line, and has on its summit the first lookout station built by the state forestry department. It gives a range of view well up into New Hampshire and reaches another state lookout station about 30 miles distant.

One of the proposed stretches of road to be improved by the state highway commission under the special appropriation by the Legislature this year of \$2,000,000 for western counties highways, the counties to add \$500,000, connects the state road at Orange with Warwick.

The proposed area at Winchendon is still under investigation by some of the men in the state forester's office. There are upward of 1700 acres in this tract.

The largest proposed area borders each side of the new state highway over Florida mountain, popularly known as the Mohawk Trail. It includes nearly 7000 acres and extends about 13 miles from Charlemont village to the top of the mountain, being anywhere from half a mile to two miles in width.

The possession of this tract is deemed necessary to protect the road that was built at a cost of about \$300,000 from possible washouts as some minor lumbering operations now being carried on threaten to lay bare the slopes adjacent to the road. The state forester's assistant has already looked over 1600 acres of this tract and expects to go back with his crew when he finishes with Grace mountain.

The timber on this tract is said to be in first-class condition and of fine quality so that the present time, while there is no demand for the land, is pointed out as the best time to make the purchase. It is expected that this section of the Berkshires will be sought by persons who desire to locate summer camps or cottages in the woods before very long, as the scenic beauties and the ease with which they may be reached by this new highway become more largely known.

The fact that this area is for the most part well wooded, and needs little attention after it has been properly thinned out makes it quite an economical purchase, it is said. It is believed that it will take Mr. Haynes and his crew from two to three months to complete the survey of this tract.

AGREE ON RUNNING DOUBLE-STEP CARS

Agreement has been reached between the Boston Elevated and the Boston & Worcester street railway officials for operation of the large double-step running board Boston-Worcester cars over the holiday. It had been contended by the Elevated that the new style running boards gave insufficient clearance at the reservation on Huntington avenue, there being only six inches between the edge of the lower running board and the curb of the reservation. An arrangement was agreed to whereby the Elevated is to operate the cars as usual over its lines from Chestnut Hill to Park square, the width of the reservation on Huntington avenue to be increased by eight inches or a foot by filling in with crushed stone, the work to be done by the city.

NEW U. S. SHIP LAUNCHED
CAMDEN, N. J.—Another destroyer was added to the American navy when the Jacob Jones was launched here. Mrs. Jerome Crittenden of New York, a great-granddaughter of the Capt. Jacob Jones, was sponsor for the vessel. Captain Jones was awarded a medal by Congress for bravery in action in capturing the British frigate *Prolie* while he was in command of the man-of-war *Wasp* in 1812.

CHAIRMAN WALSH TALKS OF WORK OF RELATIONS BOARD

KANSAS CITY—Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the industrial relations commission, made a statement Monday concerning the work of the commission. Mr. Walsh said in part:

The record of the Washington hearing of the commission is remarkable in my judgment chiefly because every major indictment brought against the Rockefellers, father and son, as well as the other coal operators working with them in Colorado, by the bitterest of agitators, has been proven out of the lips of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., or the men whom he hires to carry out the joint wills of his father and himself; in most instances backed up by the letters over the signatures of these men.

But above all, the commission has proved the absolute responsibility of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., himself for everything that happened in Colorado. W. L. Mackenzie King, former labor commissioner of Canada and at present an employee of the Rockefeller foundation, boasted, while giving his testimony upon the stand, that the will and conscience of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was more potent in Colorado than all of the public opinion of all the people of the United States and that the American people must look to that one man for an improvement of conditions, conceded by all to be un-American and intolerable.

If the Colorado record were not sufficient to give us the color and bent of the thought of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., we should still have a perfect record of its processes in the article by Professor Stevenson, which he indorsed as "one of the soundest and most forcible presentations upon the subject of capital and labor he had ever seen." Mr. Rockefeller's persistent effort to conceal from the public his true thought has failed as a result of this revelation.

With the record of the Colorado investigation before them, the American people will be blind, indeed, if they fail to see the folly of trusting to the good intentions and the philanthropic impulses of men like the Messrs. Rockefeller, and if they do not realize that the men who lead a strike, such as that of the miners in Colorado, are fighting the same old fight for liberty and democracy against an enemy as powerful and menacing as any that ever faced our revolutionary fathers.

In introducing his statement Mr. Walsh said:

With the close of the Washington hearing the commission has practically completed its investigation of the Colorado strike. The American people now have access to a public record which for the first time in the history of the country tells the whole story of how monopolistic property interests go about it when they wish to crush a revolt against industrial despotism and thus to retain their arbitrary power over the men, women and children.

Chairman Walsh said the commission would meet in Chicago within the next 10 days to prepare a report of its findings.

AMERICANS START PLAN FOR NATIONS' LEAGUE OF PEACE

NEW YORK—A committee of 100 citizens, headed by Prof. William H. Taft, have issued a call for a conference to be held in Independence hall, Philadelphia on June 17, to consider the adoption of proposals for a League of Peace, or League of Nations.

It is proposed, according to the text of the call made public, that the United States shall become one of the league of powers who shall agree to use their joint military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war with another before recourse is had to a judicial tribunal, or, where the question in dispute is not justiciable, to an international council of conciliation.

The plan is understood to have the personal though unofficial indorsement of President Wilson.

The movement had its origin in a series of private meetings held at the Century Club in this city during the winter, attended by Mr. Taft, President Lowell of Harvard University, Prof. George W. Kitchin and John Bates of Columbia and others.

It is stated that the proposals and the action that will be taken on them by the Philadelphia conference are regarded by those who were associated with the former President in outlining the plan as vastly more important and ambitious than anything that has been undertaken hitherto by advocates of international peace.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS TO MEET IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—The midyear conference of suffrage leaders will be opened at the Hotel La Salle Monday morning, June 7, by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. A discussion of the question, "By What Procedure Shall We Gain National Enfranchisement?" will be led by Dr. Shaw and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, editor of the *Woman's Journal*.

SUBMARINE F-4 ENTERED

WASHINGTON—Divers entered a hole found in the forward compartment of the sunken submarine F-4 at Honolulu and found it was caused by the salvaging operations and not by the accident which disabled the craft, according to a report Monday from Rear Admiral Moore. Search of the inside was discontinued until the vessel is brought to the surface. More lines were fastened about the hull. Another suspension of operations has been caused by the tides.

Why New England Women Have Taken Up Mazola



THE discovery of an altogether new medium for frying and shortening is of more than usual interest at this time.

Higher market prices for butter, lard and olive oil have led many New England women to look for something more suitable to cook with.

Women have never really reconciled themselves to any cooking ingredient not from an edible source.

No matter how clean and careful the preparation of many of these frying and shortening fats may be, the housewife does not have the right feeling about them because she believes they are not good to eat.

Piecrust has a reputation not altogether deserved. Many authorities insist that if a *shortening* from an edible source is used in the crust—pie is a wholesome article of food and good for any normal person.

The name of the new product is "Mazola"—from "maize" (the Indian name for corn) and "ole," Latin for "oil."

Coming from an edible vegetable source, it overcomes all the objections so often raised to the ordinary frying and shortening fats and oils.

From girlhood, the young cook has been taught that frying fat is not ready to use until a bluish smoke begins to rise.

To her, the three heats of frying (raw foods—cooked foods—doughnuts, etc.) have all meant *burning the fat*.

Mazola, the new cooking medium, is doing away with smoke-saturated rooms, an unpleasant feature of frying heretofore unavoidable.

Butter smokes at 329° F. Lard at 400° F. While Mazola can be heated to 670° F. without smoking.

When Lincoln said you can't fool people all the time he certainly included *woman*.

False bottoms in measures have been done away with owing to her vigilance. Package goods are labeled net weight at her behest. And the cooking fat that loses a third of its bulk when heated does not appeal to her as full value for her money.

Measure a pint of Mazola before using and measure again after.

You will be surprised at the small quantity used in the cooking. And since it is a pure oil and contains no water or air, no bulk is lost through heating.



Our Pilgrim "Mothers" set the thrifty example of saving frying fat to use over and over again. But their great-grand-daughters have found a cleaner, better way to be thrifty than by using grimy discolored cooking fat.

Discolored fat means burned fat.

The reason every drop of Mazola can be used again is because it is never necessary to heat it to the smoking point. You may use it twice as hot as butter and half again as hot as lard without burning.

Test Mazola by draining into a glass or bottle the Mazola used in French Frying potatoes. Even without straining, it will show as clean and clear as a fresh bottle of olive oil. Strain it and it is as good as new.



America leads the world in the quality of its corn—and Mazola is wonderful for those salad dressings that have always called for imported oils at a high price.



Mazola is a cooking medium as pure, sweet and wholesome as the most delicate food cooked in it.

Simple directions for using Mazola are given in a new book of recipes by Mrs. Lincoln, dean of the Boston Cooking School.

This book may be had for the asking at the better grocery stores in town—or write us for a copy direct.

Watch for the Mazola displays in all good grocery stores. Mazola in pint and quart cans and 10-cent bottles—keeps perfectly under all conditions.

Corn Products Refining Co.

Ahern & Cahoon, New England Representatives

BOSTON

RAILROAD TO TAP WHEAT REGION IN NORTH ALBERTA

Crops Have Been Stored Up in Peace River Valley to Await the Opening of the Line

TORONTO—C. W. Cross, attorney-General in the Alberta government recently explained the significance of the completion of the railway into the heart of the Peace river district in Alberta. This district in the past has had no outlet for its crops, although the hopeful settlers continued to reap their harvests and store the crop. They will soon have their reward, for the railway is expected to be finished by fall.

Mr. Cross was unable to estimate how much grain would be released, but said there would be thousands of bushels. To that stored away now, the crops of a year or two, must be added this year's

crop, which promises to be large, says the *Globe*.

"The Peace River district and that section down to Edmonton is the only part of the West that is this spring receiving immigration on homestead land," said Mr. Cross. This, he explained, was remarkable for this year, and would be the cause of a large crop in the district. "At present," he added, "there is a railway 300 miles north from Edmonton. Fifty miles are yet to be constructed to get to Peace River Crossing, where there is navigation. The river is capable of handling boats as large as those that sail on the St. Lawrence."

"When the last 50 miles are completed Edmonton becomes a gateway to the west country in north Alberta."

"During this spring hundreds of settlers are going into this country, leaving Edmonton. Another railway is being built from Grouard, 200 miles north of Edmonton, to what is known as Grand Prairie. A vast stretch of Peace River prairie, there have been over 10,000 settlers in this country for the last few years, and they have grown thousands of bushels of grain, which will be brought out by the railways this year."

LUMBER SHIPMENT TO HUDSON BAY TERMINAL BEGINS

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia lumber will be used in the construction of the Hudson Bay railway terminal at Port Nelson, and the first shipment will leave on the steamship *Durley* China, which sailed from Halifax, N. S., at the beginning of the month. She will take on 1,500,000 feet of lumber at the Fraser River mills, says the *Times*.

This shipment will be the first of a considerable quantity of lumber to be purchased on this coast for the new railway terminals. It will consist wholly of fir and will be made up of bridge material, railway ties and heavy timbers. Many million feet of lumber will be required for the big undertaking, and it is quite likely that British Columbia will secure the bulk of the orders.

The Hudson bay is open for deep-sea traffic during the summer months, and it is quite likely that the *Durley* China will carry her cargo direct to Port Nelson, instead of discharging it at

NEW ARKANSAS RAILROAD PROJECT

NEWPORT, Ark.—A new railroad to connect Fisher, on the Cotton Belt line, with Ingleside, on White river, 18 miles south of Newport, is being promoted by St. Louis parties, says the *Memphis News-Scimitar*. The line will pass through three recently formed drainage districts, two of which have completed work on the main canals. The road will connect with the Frisco at Algon, the Cotton Belt at Fisher and the Rock Island between Weldon and Auvergne. The Ingleside terminus is on White river, and this gives shippers excellent service with competitive lines and boat hauls.

CANADIAN BRASS REPORT FAVORABLE

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is understood that the committee of experts which recently inquired into the feasibility of establishing the copper, zinc and brass refining industry in Canada has reported favorably and that the preliminary plans now are being considered by the government. The establishment of such an industry would reduce the cost of production of munitions of war, says a dispatch to the *Victoria, B. C., Times*.

PLEA MADE FOR LARGER ARMY
NEW YORK—At the civic exercises on Riverside drive Monday, Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge declared that the United States army was deficient in personnel and material and he made a plea for preparedness.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Picturesque and Striking Paris Gowns Full of Color

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Such picturesque models were seen recently at the Paquin establishment. One seemed to see again the fashion books of one's childhood, "Bonne femme" was in black and blue, a skirt of striped silk in lovely shades of blue set on full at the waist, and while it was very full at the bottom it was still gathered in to the edge and had, as it were, flower petals of black Liberty satin with points upwards all round the bottom. A quaint little cascade bodice of the black satin with a point in front, and a very wavy little basque from the sides with a wired edge, one of those delightful little cascades with the funny old-fashioned seams in the back that define a waist, but are quite easy in fit and soft. There was some of the blue silk forming a déshabillé to the draped over front, and a quaint little fichu collar of yellow muslin, whose ends disappeared through wide buttonholes at either side of the bodice in front. There were elbow sleeves with an undulce cuff and a touch of the blue silk. One of Paquin's delightful little bouquets in metallic blue to close the bodice at the left side.

Dark Blue Chiffon

"Clara" was another pretty old-world gown of dark blue chiffon and tulle, the skirt of chiffon with the petal effect in tulle up from the bottom, and breaking up the bottom line in very irregular lengths. The bodice front was of the tulle, embroidered with flowers up each side, with ruby roses and grapes worked into the embroidery. There was a quaint yoke across the front embroidered in gold and slit a little way down. At the back the bodice was of chiffon with straps of the embroidered tulle and elbow sleeves of chiffon.

"Ypres" was a "pétrole" tulle with soft shades of yellow and fawn with a narrow line of black in it, made particularly smart by the clever way the stripes were worked in; a wide draped sash went from the waist at one side to the knees at the other side, and was threaded through box plaits of the silk, the skirt being set on at the waist in box plaits. At the hem of the very full skirt there were points of the silk mingled. The bodice was of silk, draped very slightly across with a narrow black moire sash making a rather high waist line and a smart little basque below, a white lingerie vest and charming Medici collar, and at the back a wide sash of

black moire with a great clasp of jet and cornelian keeping it in at the waist, and two quaint little bows of black and cornelian color from the collar at the back.

Striking Evening Gown

"Desdemone" was a striking evening gown of black tulle and black soft satin bands, now appearing on the black tulle and now veiled in the tulle, the skirt cut up in tabs edged with great soft ruffles over an underskirt of soft black satin, edged with jet fringe, and each opening of the tulle ending in jet cabochons. A flat girdle of turquoise, jet and silver came round the waist at the back, to low down on the left hip, where it met with ornaments of jet and turquoise and long hanging fringes of silver and jet. The bodice of tulle over a little under bodice of black satin and silver, had diaphanous draperies for sleeves with delicate embroidery of jet outlining them, and a narrow border of turquoise and jet round the décolleté which was high, and straight across and round the armholes, and at the left side of the waist where the girdle met low down the skirt the bodice gleamed with great cabochons of jet.

Feast of Color

"Libellule" was just lovely, dark blue tulle made up over blue and silver shot tissue, with posies of flowers in shades between red and purple veiled in the blue tulle nestled away in the voluminous skirts, and a sash of mauve and ruby chine ribbon. A feast of color. The sleeves were long, graceful draperies of tulle, the décolleté straight across front with a soft little frill of the blue tulle, and at the back two quaint little wired wings, like those of a butterfly with a tie of blue and crystal beads tying them together and hanging almost to the waist.

"Escadrille" was one of those most convenient garments, all in one, gown and coat combined, that only needs the addition of a fur set to make an ideal street gown, and that yet is ideal in the house as well. This one was of navy gabardine with a smart embroidered flaring collar of cerise and silver lined with soft cerise. The front braided across very smartly from collar to hips, and the sides and sleeves outstayed in finer black braid. The skirt very full with the back in a deep inverted plait. The front open to show a white piqué vest and inner collar.

Then there was a pretty afternoon

or semi-evening gown of white gauze with posies of flowers chine on it, the front and back of the skirt rounded to hem of gown, and the sides short, to show an underskirt of white with bands of black across it. The sash was wide, of black satin, with smart touches of "bleu roi" about it. The bodice was of very finely plaited white gauze, with points of the chine coming up over it. A soft frill of white finished the collar and there were, as usual here, elbow sleeves.

Then there was a dainty dark blue tulle gown with a little loose embroidered coat to wear with it of blue tulle with a tiny sprig of colored flowers and trimming of smart little ruffles above an edge of gold galon and some handsome gold passementerie ornaments at each side of the straight collar. The skirt was very full, the hem turned up on the right side with a line of gold galon at the top of it, surmounted again by a ruche. In the front it was cut up square over the embroidered silk and tied across with three ties of ribbon. The bodice was charmingly made, partly of the plain tulle and partly of the embroidery, with touches of gold and tiny gold buttons, and a white collar tied across with a black tie.

WHERE THE PANSIES COME FROM

Where do all the pansy plants come from? It is not to be wondered at that such a question is often asked at this time of year, when the seed stores and the grocery stores and plant peddlers with loaded wagons are selling hundreds of little baskets filled with blossoming plants. It is not possible to quote accurate figures, but probably three million plants are disposed of in Greater Boston in the month of May alone. There are several florists and a few farmers who make a business of growing pansy plants, but one of the most prominent growers is a man who lives in Everett. He has a pansy field of nearly four acres and at this season it is a wonderful sight, for it is all ablaze with color. Nowhere in New England, perhaps, and possibly in all the country, is there another single field where so many pansy plants are grown.

Nine months are required to turn the pansy crop into cash, the seed being sown from the last week of July up to the middle of August. The young plants have to be tended very carefully to coax them to grow in hot weather. Sometimes they are watered half a dozen times a day, but by the time winter comes they are well established. They are left in the open ground all through the cold months, although they may be covered with evergreen boughs or with straw to give them a little protection. Most years the loss is small and before the end of April thousands of little pansy faces are turned toward the sun. Then comes the rush of orders and large numbers of plants are dug up and shipped every day. They are so easily handled that when they finally find a permanent home along the walk in some little garden, they go right on blooming as if they had never been moved.

Unless it be the geranium, the pansy is probably the best known and most popular flower grown in American gardens. As a rule the plants cease to be attractive after the middle of summer and are discarded, but that need not be so. If they are grown in partial shade and kept well watered and if the faded blossoms are kept picked, they will bloom most of the season. The late crop will be larger, though, if the plants are cut or pinched back in July and some fertilizer dug into the ground around them. It is always a good plan to take a little of the plant when picking blossoms, for such systematic pruning aids in inducing new growth. And if one chooses to grow one's own plants, it is advisable to buy only the best seed, although it may cost at the rate of a dollar for less than a hundred.

Up to 1850 only one kind of pansy

PETTICOATS THAT WILL BE VISIBLE

The petticoat is likely to play soon a much more important and visible part in the dress scheme than is at present suspected, since there are already indications that for certain dressy occasions the all-round full skirt will give way before the slight draperies that reveal a peep of petticoat at the hem, writes Mrs. Jack May in the Queen (London). For light summer gowns this idea is bound to attract attention, the lace or net jupon daintily decked with ribbon or small hand-made flowers forming an integral part of the scheme. And these particular efforts will doubtless also draw into service crepe de Chine and double nuns, the feeling with these diaphanous stuffs being to indulge in a lavish amount of decoration. But for all-round useful wear there is nothing that comes within measurable distance of chiffon tulle, which is soft enough to be flounced, and which does not rustle. I have likewise seen and very much admired some chene tulle and a certain grain tulle that promises great durability, while there are already being shown a number of white washing models, chiefly of fine lawn, generously flounced.

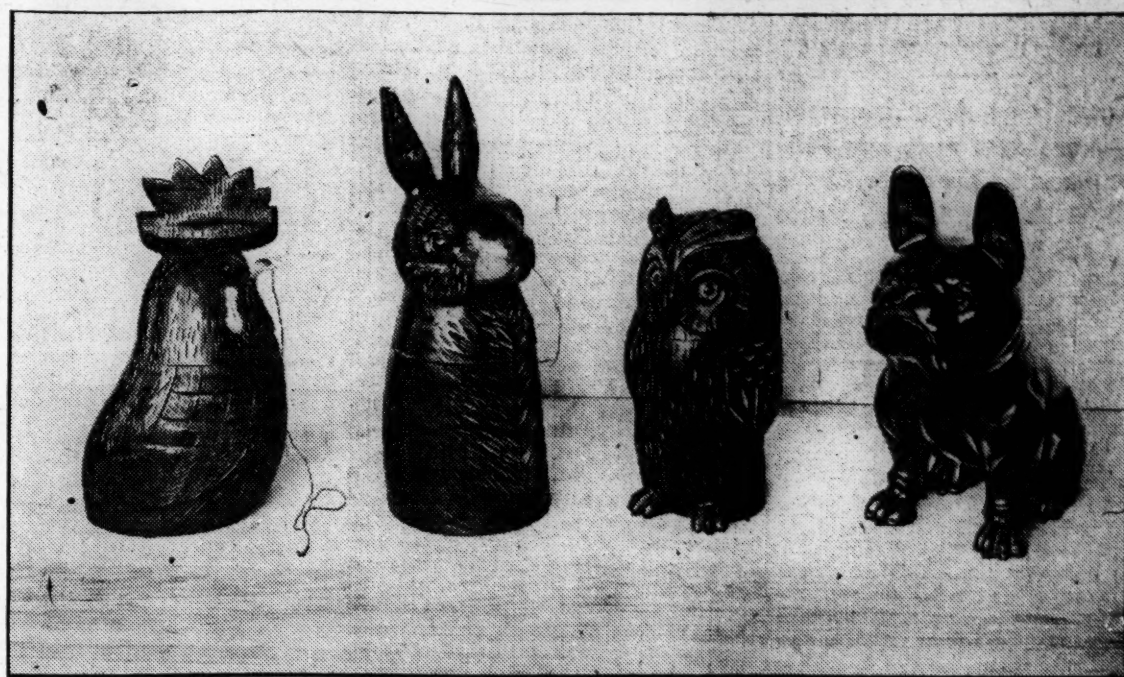
Quite a capital notion is a sort of trouser petticoat. This opens from waist to hem at the back, and is stepped into, small inner leg pieces being added for this purpose, these serving at the same time to curb the exuberance of a very full cut of some very light material, such as crepe de Chine. It is exceedingly likely this model will have a notable success, since it is replete with reason and practicability.

During the past week also I have been

Plain Furniture Decorated for Breakfast Porch

A charming breakfast porch may be equipped entirely with kitchen furniture painted and decorated like the expensive "peasant" and "cottage" sets in vogue at present, says the Toledo Blade. One of the heavy, plain ironing tables that can be converted into a settee is the best type of table to buy, and the chairs should be of the plainest. Get your furniture in the natural wood, and paint it any color you wish, though green, on the whole, is most satisfactory. Make or buy a stencil of simple design; conventionalized flowers, like the decorations on the Swedish or Hungarian pottery, are good. Stencil a border of these around your table and on the backs of your chairs. Paint it in bright "peasant" colors, and when these are dried go over the decorations with a waterproof varnish.

This is not work that demands any great skill, but it calls for time, patience and extreme neatness. The effect is well worth the trouble, for, with the outlay of a few dollars, you will have a set of furniture that you could not buy for five times that amount. Dairy benches and stools decorated in the same way make very attractive garden furniture.



Wooden Figures of Birds and Animals Twine Holders

Rules of Fashion

It is the irony of fashion that straw hats must be worn in winter and velvet hats in summer to keep up with the styles, says the New Haven Journal Courier. It is undeniable that sheer gowns of summer and some of the new velvet hats are interesting for this reason. Big, floppy white felt hats with black velvet facings and crowns, more severe effects with white kid forming splendid contrast to the velvet, and white hemp hats with crowns and brim binding of black hatter's plush are ultra new.

Quaint twine holders for use on the library table are those made of little carved wood figures representing different animals and birds. They are finished in dark tones and stand from eight to 14 inches high. The heads are

removable, like box lids, and the ball of twine which is placed inside pays out through the beak or teeth of the figure. The rooster, rabbit, owl and bull dog are the figures chosen for illustration. These twine holders make attractive gifts because of their novelty.

WHAT TO DO WITH BUNCH OF RAFFIA

The woman who can handle raffia not only has a good work for summer at her command, but she can make many useful and attractive additions to the summer home.

The raffia, which only costs 10 cents a bunch, can be bought in three or four colors—natural color, a darker shade of brown, perhaps, a soft green and a dark red give promise of interesting combinations. If a basket of raffia is planned for a room furnished in a definite color, raffia in match or harmoniously contrasting shade can be bought. Some of the firms that sell raffia have sample cards which have the names of the different colors, and opposite the names samples of the raffia in those colors. From those cards it is easy to order a renewed supply or a new stock of raffia by mail.

Useful things which the raffia worker can make for the summer house are small flower holders. These are really no more than little baskets fitted with glass or china dishes to hold water, but they are very effective. Half a dozen done in two shades of raffia—green and natural or brown and natural are both good combinations—all the same size and shape, or else done in matching pairs, are very pretty for holding the flowers on the summer dinner table.

A pair of them on dressing table or desk give an artistic touch to a whole room, and they can be effectively placed in any bare spot. They are especially good for holding such short stemmed flowers as pansies, nasturtiums, forget-

me-nots, annual larkspur, small roses, alyssum, candytuft and English daisies.

These little baskets can be made to fit about old and handleless cups or deep saucers. In either case the basket should be narrowed above the top of the dish to a wide neck, and then should flare at the top. This shapes the basket like a vase and gives good support for the flower stems.

For these baskets the raffia can be wound about either heavy cord or damp willow. Lazy squaw stitch is the easiest and most quickly accomplished of all stitches.

Small mats for holding water glasses on the bare table, to take the place of coasters, larger mats for holding water carafe, flat baskets with long handles for garden and flower baskets are all useful and interesting things to make with a bunch of raffia.

Strawberry Dumplings

Put together one cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, 2½ cups capped strawberries and two cups boiling water, and let simmer a few minutes. While berries are cooking make a batter of one cup flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one fourth teaspoon salt, one beaten egg and enough top milk to make a stiff batter, about one half cup. Drop batter in eight portions in the boiling syrup, cover tightly and boil for 20 minutes without removing the lid. Serve hot with the sauce.—Baltimore News.

SIEGEL COOPER & CO

The Big Store Chicago's Economy Center

CHICAGO

A DRESSY BLOUSE

in Chiffon and Lace

\$3.98

Dainty chiffon and filet lace are attractively combined in this effective blouse. The short sleeves are kimono style. The neck and front are trimmed with a frill of chiffon and lace. Light shades of ribbon are set in underneath, giving an artistic and thoroughly charming color touch. The sizes are 36 to 40. The colors white and cream.

This is a special value for this week's selling and the quality is unusual at 3.98



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A Pure, Concentrated Syrup which you mix with water and make a delicious beverage. Tastes and looks exactly like Grape Juice. Quenches thirst as readily. Costs one-fifth as much. Keeps indefinitely.

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Avoid substitutes. Ask for and insist upon having "FRANKLIN MILLS" as this is the original Entire Wheat Flour. You can use it for everything in place of white flour. It makes the most delicious and appetizing food. Booklet of Recipes Mailed Free.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

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Individual in construction and design, transparent, made to be helpful and are fulfilling this mission daily—A sample for a stamp, \$1.25 per book.

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Script, per 100 \$1.00. Old Engraving, per 100 \$1.50. Shaded Old Engraving, per 100 \$2.00. These prices delivered to any part of the United States. Samples on request. All orders must be accompanied by P. O. Money Order. Rec'd. 75c. Write name plainly when ordering. These prices do not include address; name only. EVANSVILLE ENGRAVING CO. Evansville, Indiana

THE NEW YORK SHOPPER

MRS. CHARLOTTE B. WILLIAMS

386 Fifth Avenue

Will shop with you or send anything on approval. Services free. Send for bulletin of spring fashions.

JAPANESE PARTY AND LUNCHEON

New and novel forms of entertainment are always welcomed by the up-to-date hostess. A geisha party and a Japanese luncheon, representing two common methods of entertainment in Japan, may be borrowed and adapted. If the geisha party is given in the autumn, real flowers may be used for decoration, for that is the season when chrysanthemums are in abundant bloom. Otherwise the chrysanthemums and cherry blossoms used for decoration may be made easily from crepe paper. Through the rooms in which the party is given, brightly-colored Japanese lanterns may be strung each with an electric bulb inside, and fans and parasols may be used to give additional brilliancy to the scene. The guests should be invited to come in Japanese costume. For the favors and souvenirs of the evening, sprays of imitation cherry blossoms, small lacquer wares, dainty dishes or other characteristic articles of Japanese manufacture should be selected. A program of music and games may be arranged for entertainment.

The luncheon described was given by a Japanese girl who attended college in the United States to a college friend traveling in Japan. All the other guests were Japanese girls and costumed in their native kimonos. The hostess con-

formed to the customs of her American friend in the adoption of a table, in the center of which stood a graceful vase containing two iris blossoms with two or three of their blade-like leaves. Before each guest was placed a small square tray, upon which were laid the chopsticks neatly done up in paper and tied. At each place also was a small basket of candy flowers.

Fish was the first course on the menu, served with rice and with cakes, some of flour sweetened and baked, others of rice flour with a strip of ginger on the top. Grape fruit, well sweetened, followed, and then a dish which is served everywhere in Japan was brought in. It consisted of beef juice with spaghetti and tiny fritters made of batter, with flakes of white fish floating on the top. Oysters and pieces of liver broiled on a skewer were included in the following courses. For dessert there was rice mixed with coconut made into odd shaped, with a decorative bit of jelly on the top of each, and fruit, the favorite persimmon figuring largely.

As each guest took her leave she was presented with an artistic fan as a souvenir, and a small package containing her chop sticks and what she had left of the food, in accordance with the Japanese idea of politeness.

RECIPES FOR THREE FRENCH DISHES

Ragout de Mouton (for four people)—One and one half pounds of shoulder of mutton cut up into pieces, two pounds of new potatoes, six small spring turnips, six small onions, two ounces of butter. Melt the butter in an earthenware pan, then brown the meat in it. When browned, take it out and put upon a plate while you brown the onions and turnips. When these are browned, put in the two pounds of new potatoes. Add sufficient boiling water to cover them, put in the mutton, and add seasoning of salt and pepper to taste when all the ingredients are together in the pan. If liked, add a small sprig of parsley, cover well and let simmer over a slow

fire for one hour and a half. Serve in a shallow dish with vegetables arranged round the meat.

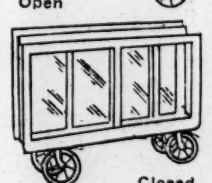
Normandy Matelote (Parmentiers)—Put in a dish two potatoes cut in thin slices. Remove skin from eel and take out bone; cut in slices and place on potatoes. Put in two or three large minced onions, parsley and plenty of pepper and salt. Put in enough water to cover the whole. Cook for half an hour. Add butter and breadcrumbs and put dish in oven to brown, and serve hot. These quantities are for the cooking of a pound of fish. Use the middle portion or the fish for preference.

Gateau Monseigneur—Quantities to be used with four eggs, one glass of ground rice, one glass of powdered sugar. Break four eggs and put yokes into a salad bowl. Beat them up with the sugar and when properly mixed add the glass of ground rice and mix well again. Add a little vanilla. Beat up the whites of the eggs into a froth, grease a pudding mold with butter and sprinkle sugar. Pour in the mixture and put in slow oven for about an hour.

Repairing Kid Gloves

If a kid glove splits at the thumb or near a seam, a permanent way to repair it is to buttonhole it either side of the split, then sew the buttonhole edges together. The result will be a new, firm seam, says the Baltimore News. When buttonholing be sure to take a good hold, otherwise the stitching will pull out from the kid.

The Kiddie-Koop



which holds it right and firm. It is ideal for outdoor sleeping. Send for illustrated circular.

THE BABY'S BAZAAR

GARDEN BUILDING, 248 BOYLSTON STREET

Summer Sewing Bag of Cretonne for Veranda

The veranda is the summer sewing room. A big rocking chair in the shadow of the vines is the natural workshop of the busy housewife when it comes to embroidering, darning, making little dresses for the children, hemming napkins, or doing the family mending. Often, however, her work there is interrupted by duties indoors, or by luncheon, or callers; she does not want to take it inside, nor does she want to leave it on the porch table. Just the convenience needed here is the big cretonne bag, hung by easily attached hooks to the back of her porch rocker. It is a commodious affair, with wide openings at each side, so that a lapful

of darning can be thrust into it quickly, or a child's dress, or even a whole tablecloth, if necessary.

Some of these bags, such as the one photographed herewith, have the opening across the front, the edge of the opening being held outward by a shaped rod covered with the cretonne. The upper part of the bag is a flat doubled piece of the material which lies against the chairback and gives the effect of a headrest. To this flat piece is attached a big double ruffle, which forms the full bag. The one shown is of pale yellow, decorated with bands of soft blue, within which are garlands of pink and blue rosebuds and green leaves.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Petition From the Trees

Last Arbor day the trees in Newark, N. J., sent out a petition to the people to treat them kindly; or at all events, there was sent out a printed page signed with the names of all the trees, and after each name a leaf was printed, like a seal. And the page held the petition or the request of the trees. It explained that people often broke the trees or let horses gnaw them, or let them be cut down or neglected in other ways. It asked everybody to think of the trees, of their beauty and their shade, of their fruits, too, and tie many, many uses that timber is good for.

If everybody would make it a rule never to cut a tree, except when it was really to be used in some necessary way, all the towns and cities would be more beautiful and pleasanter places to live in. And so when the boys and girls go tramping in the woods they must be careful not to set fires—for this is forbidden by law—and they must not hack and cut and break the trees, nor trample the young shoots which will become trees if left alone.

Some of the funny tree names signed to the petition were these: Sturr D. Oak, Running Root Poplar, Big Brave

White Oak, Marmaduke Catalpa, Premier Maple, El Pasha Gingko, Countess Magnolia, Miss Tulip, Herr Linden Burgomaster von Berlin, and Duke Black Walnut.

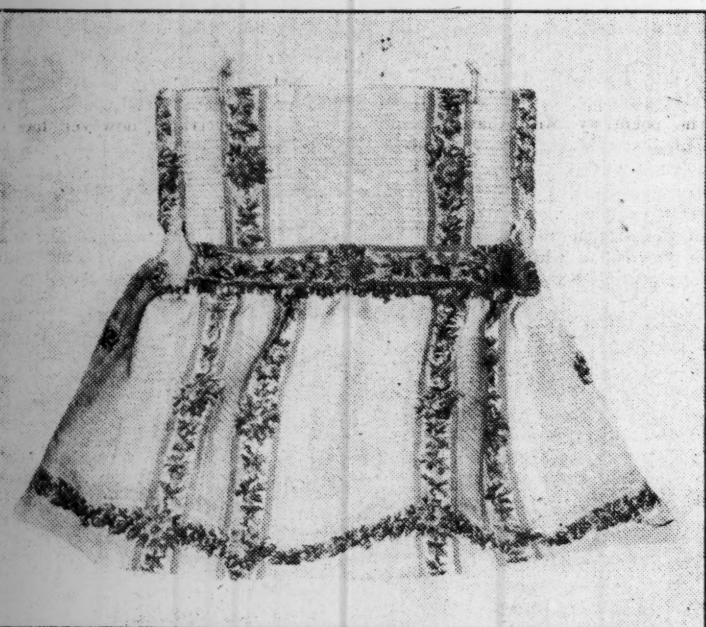
Sounding Glass

Procure a thin, tapering drinking glass, a piece of thin, black thread, about two feet long, and a long lead pencil. Cut a small groove around the pencil near one end. Make a slip noose in each end of the thread and slip one into the notch and place the thin glass in the other with the thread near the top. When the pencil is revolved slowly the thread will slip back with a jerk that produces a ring in the glass. This may be kept up indefinitely. The movement necessary is so small that it is imperceptible.—Popular Mechanics.

Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Anagrams: (a) Open tale. (b) Then rap. (c) Owl. (d) The panel. (e) Pale rod. (f) O Nabob.

Use each of the numbers from 1 to 9, inclusive, a single time, and by multiplication and addition make 100.—Children's Magazine.



NARCISSUS ONE OF FAVORITES IN N. E. GARDEN

How to Cut Flowers and How to Care for Plants After They Have Ceased Blooming—The Daffodil an Example

Some of the favorite flowers of late spring in New England gardens are the Narcissus. There is hardly a garden at the present time that has not rows or clumps of these graceful flowers in full bloom. Most frequently seen of all is the Daffodil, the wild Narcissus of English meadows which has been so graphically portrayed by Wordsworth in four immortal stanzas that all can stand with him and see it.

Beside the lake, beneath the trees, fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

It is from this lovely species that most of the large garden varieties have been raised. These are the forms that Narcissus fanciers have been paying so much attention to since the wave of enthusiasm passed over the garden world some 25 years ago. They may be recognized by the single flower with a long bell-shaped crown and the small circle of petals around it.

The crown is present in all Narcissus but it is usually a short cup in the center of the flower; the Daffodil and its derivatives are the only ones usually seen in gardens with the crown longer than the petal segments. Most of the forms follow their parents in having wholly white flowers. The only other common kind with a one-flowered stalk is the Poet's Narcissus (N. poeticus). The large white circle of petals and small red crown serve at once to distinguish it from all the others and the glowing red or orange of the crown or eye of the blossom gives it in some countries the alternative name of Pheasant's-eye Narcissus, after the flaming color of the eye of that resplendent bird.

Old-fashioned Primrose Peaches, with two white or straw-colored flowers with small yellow crowns on each stalk, is not often seen now, but the Polyanthus Narcissus and the Jonquil are still favorites in consequence of their delicious perfumes. They both have a bunch of many flowers on each stem, but the latter can always be told apart by its narrow rush-like leaves. The true Jonquil, moreover, have only yellow in their flowers, while the Polyanthus kinds (Narcissus Tazetta) are frequently white in part.

Choosing from these species and all their late and early flowering varieties, it is quite easy to have Narcissus in flower in the garden for three months, especially if advantage is taken of the expediting or retarding effect of situation, depth of planting, nature of soil and quantity of moisture. With care the beds and lawns may be decked with their delightful blossoms right into the summer, but the gardener is not content unless he can share them with his friends and unless he knows the way to get them to their destination in the best possible condition. Of all flowers they are the easiest and most satisfactory for house decoration if one secret is known. This is that if Narcissus are cut just before they open they will expand in water into blossoms superior in size and color to those left to open upon the plant. If intended to be kept for some time or sent away to a distance, they should at any rate be placed at once in water in a cool place as soon as they are gathered.

Many people new to the management of bulbs think that the leaves may be cut off—mown off if growing in clumps on a lawn—as soon as the flowers are over, so as to avoid the untidy appearance which they give when withered. The best corrective of this mistake is an explanation of what a Narcissus plant is. Under the ground is a bulb from which the flowers and leaves spring, and in it is stored up enough food to give them support during the first weeks of their growth. As long as the leaves are in full vigor they are replenishing the bulb for the following year's activities, as well as supplying nutriment for the expanding flowers.

Thus it is at once understood that the most important period of leaf growth as far as the welfare of the bulb is concerned is after the end of the flowering time, and that the leaves must on no account be cut as long as they are in vigorous growth. When they are half withered in July they may indeed be cut with advantage, for their work is done. From then until the end of the season is the resting time during which the bulbs can if desired be moved to another part of the garden or sent away, but they should be in the ground again by September to make sure of a good crop of flowers for the following spring. In the case of the Polyanthus Narcissus it is even better to take the bulbs out of the ground every year in July and store them in a cool dry place until November, because if put in the ground before then they start growth too soon.

Most of these bulbs increase very quickly by offsets, some becoming thrice as numerous each year and in consequence in a few years they are so crowded that the flowers are smaller and of poorer color. They should therefore be lifted and divided every three to six years. The lifting should be done as soon as the leaves are one third yellowed, a garden fork being carefully inserted under the clump and slowly shaken and raised until the whole can be removed without injury. It is best then to have the mass to dry until the withered leaves and roots can be rubbed off and the bulbs separated. Only the offsets which are naturally separated down to the basal plate should be broken off. The bulbs may then be replanted in renovated earth and at a few inches interval in the same ground, or they may be set in a new place.

GERMANY WILL GET NEW NOTE FROM THE U. S.

(Continued from page one)

ernment considers it first necessary to convince itself that the information accessible to both governments about the facts of the case is complete and in accord.

The government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The Imperial government allows itself in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest British merchant ships, built with government funds as an auxiliary cruiser and carried expressly as such in the "Navy List" issued by the British admiralty.

It is further known to the Imperial government, from trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers, that for a considerable time practically all of the more valuable British merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons and manned with persons who have been specially trained in serving guns. The Lusitania, too, according to information received here, had cannon aboard which were mounted and concealed below decks.

The Imperial government, further, has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American government to the fact that the British admiralty in a confidential instruction in February, 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishing marks, but also, while thus disguised, to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special incitation to merchantment to destroy submarines, the British government also offered high prizes and has already paid such rewards.

The Imperial government, in view of these facts indubitably known to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations specified by the admiralty staff of the German navy as "undefended." German commanders consequently are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law which they before always followed.

Finally, the Imperial government must point out particularly that the Lusitania on its last trip, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and war material, including no less than 5400 cases of ammunition intended for the destruction of the brave German soldiers who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion in the fatherland's service.

The German government believes that it was acting in justified self-defense in seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposition to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy.

The British Shipping Company must have been aware of the danger to which the passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed under these conditions. The company in embarking them, notwithstanding this, attempted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition aboard and acted against the clear provisions of the American law, which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provides a penalty therefor. The company, therefore, is wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers.

There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine's commander, which is further confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributed to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo.

The Imperial government considers the above mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American government.

The Imperial government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American government, feels impelled in conclusion, to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States government to Berlin and London as a basis for a modus vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain. The Imperial government, by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals, then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as is well known by the declinatory attitude of the British government.

The undersigned takes occasion, etc. JAGOV.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS ON THE GERMAN MESSAGE

Following are newspaper comments on the German note:

Unresponsive to Demand
NEW YORK TIMES: The German reply is not responsive to our demand. It does not promote that "clear and full understanding" as to a grave situation which President Wilson in his note declared to be desirable. . . . The manner in which Berlin receives our representations in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania cannot fail to create a most disagreeable impression in this country.

Regarded as Trifling
NEW YORK WORLD: The German note . . . does not meet the issue. It is worse than evasive. It is insincere, even pettifogging. Regret will be felt everywhere in the United States that

the affairs of a great people believed to be friendly have fallen into the hands of men capable of such desperate trifling.

Opinion to Be Satisfied
NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Germany's answer to our government's protest against the slaughter of its citizens, peacefully and lawfully going about their business on the high seas, will not satisfy American opinion.

Series of Events Differ
NEW YORK HERALD—Germany has ignored the real issue presented by the American note of May 13. As was clearly set forth in that historic document, the attitude of the United States is not based upon any one of the series of events cited, but upon the principle involved in the method of warfare in which they were incidents.

Plea of Avoidance
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—The reply is, in effect, a plea of confession and avoidance. . . . Vague regrets that leave the main question untouched, attempts to put the blame elsewhere, apologies that reveal a wilful misconception of the enormity of the offense, are little better than insults to the national honor.

Further Correspondence Hope
OMAHA (Neb.) BEE—The diplomats of Wilhelmstrasse must have known the note would not be satisfactory. Further correspondence may serve to relieve the situation, that just now seems serious.

Embarrassing Points Raised
CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Even though, as Washington is confident, it can be shown that the Lusitania was not armed with guns or conveying soldiers, Germany has succeeded in raising points which . . . we should find some embarrassment in refusing to discuss and perhaps referring to The Hague.

Diplomatic Amenities
ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—No more unyielding reply could have been written, with proper regard for diplomatic amenities. That the answer will not be satisfactory to the United States goes without saying.

Defense Impression
SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) REPUBLICAN—The impression Americans must receive is that no ground will be yielded on this issue except after a determined defense of every act in the least capable of defense.

German Attitude Insulting
BOSTON TRANSCRIPT—It is not saying enough to characterize the German note as disappointing or evasive. It is insulting in the implied attitude of Germany that the United States is not a power demanding prompt consideration.

Won't Satisfy President
BOSTON JOURNAL—It is not a reply that will satisfy the President or his advisers, and it will not, in all probability, satisfy the American people.

Specious Presentation
BOSTON HERALD—The reply of the Imperial German government to the note of President Wilson makes a very specious presentation of a bad case. It avoids and evades the main issue. . . . The reply contains statements of fact which will be seriously challenged.

Millions Behind President
BOSTON POST—Germany makes no promises or intimations that she will modify her methods of submarine war, but she does say that she withholds her final decision as to her answer to President Wilson's demands in connection with the Lusitania until she hears further from the American government. President Wilson will undoubtedly see that Berlin receives the further communication she requests, and he may rest assured that there are behind him some 100,000,000 American citizens.

Germany Fails
BOSTON RECORD—Germany fails to meet issues raised by the United States in the name of civilization and humanity. Germany fails to grasp the open hand of continued friendship extended to her. Germany fails to weigh the issues and fails to estimate the American temper. Germany's note fails at every point. It is false in purport, evasive in phrase, amazing in arrogance, trivial in tragedy.

Beside the Mark
BOSTON TRAVELER—So far as its dealing with the Lusitania assassination of more than 100 American citizens is concerned, it is trivial to the point of being disrespectful. Obviously it is so altogether beside the mark regarding this specific issue that it could not have been offered as a hope of disposing of the matter.

Conciliatory Attitude
BOSTON GLOBE—There is certainly nothing in the German reply leading to the supposition that it is the deliberate intention of the German government to provoke the United States to war. A dignified approach has been met, if with caution, certainly with dignity. Let it be ours to receive the reply in the same spirit.

HOUSE MEETS TO QUICKLY ADJOURN

The Massachusetts House was called to order at 11 o'clock today but immediately took a recess subject to call of the chair. At 1 o'clock the House again was called to order by Speaker Cox and on motion of Representative Sherburn of Brookline, adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow, in view of the fact that there was no business for it to consider and no likelihood that there would be today.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:

Capt. George O. Hubbard, coast artillery corps, detailed in quartermaster corps to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and report to commanding officer, coast defenses of southern New York for duty as quartermaster of those defenses.

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, fifth field artillery, to Dobyhanna, Pa., for duty in connection with the camp of instruction and joint camp of the regular army and organized militia field artillery.

Capt. Frederick B. Herman, ninth cavalry, detailed in quartermaster corps to Ft. Riley, Kansas, for duty as quartermaster and in charge of the school for bakers and cooks and will take charge of construction work at Ft. Riley, relieving Capt. John J. Ryan, quartermaster corps.

Capt. William L. Luhn, cavalry, assigned to tenth cavalry.

Capt. William M. Fassett, signal corps, relieved from detail in that corps, is assigned to twenty-seventh infantry and will join that regiment.

Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander R. F. Zogbaum, detached naval war college, to command Mars.

Lieut. L. B. Porterfield, detached command Albatross, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. S. Culp, detached Yorktown, to command Iris.

Lieut. E. B. Armstrong, detached Olympia to temporary duty Atlantic reserve fleet.

Lieut. R. P. Scudder, detached Olympia, to temporary duty Atlantic reserve fleet.

Ensign H. C. Wick and Ensign H. J. Shields, detached Olympia, to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Paymaster H. D. Lamar, detached Alabama to navy yard, New York.

Ensign Arnold Marcus, detached Panganga, to temporary duty Saratoga.

Marine Corps Orders

Second Lieut. R. H. Tebb, Jr., detached first brigade Philadelphia, to Wyoming.

Second Lieut. B. F. Hickey, detached Wyoming, to first brigade, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. K. E. Rockey, detached first brigade Philadelphia, to Nebraska.

Second Lieut. D. L. S. Brewster, to Washington, D. C., upon arrival in United States.

Movements of Vessels

Lebanon, Patapasco, Texas, Delaware, North Dakota, and Georgia, at Lynn harbor.

Utah and U-4 at New York yard.

Florida, in North river, New York.

Caesar, Michigan, Kansas, and South Carolina, at Philadelphia, Chester, Virginia, Dixie and Orion at Boston.

Colorado, Saturn, Paul Jones, and Denver at San Diego.

Louisiana, and Uncas, at Norfolk.

Cincinnati, at Chingwangtao.

Culvan at Cadiz.

Brooklyn, Newport for Charleston.

North Carolina, Alexandria for Cadiz.

Chauncey, Zamboanga for Cavitiavi, P. I.

Jason, Cristobal, for Hampton Roads.

San Francisco, Newport for Portsmouth, N. H.

Lamson, Charleston, for New York.

Rhode Island, Rockland, Me., for Boston.

Nebraska, New London, for Boston.

Wyoming, Hampton Roads for New York.

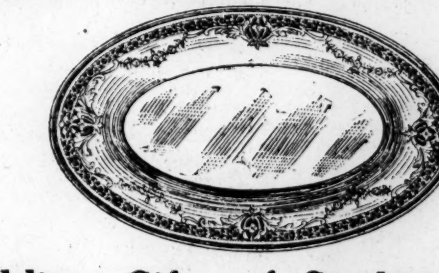
SOUTHERN WOMEN UNVEIL MONUMENT

MONTICELLO, Ark.—The Confederate monument erected by the local United Daughters of the Confederacy during last December and which was to have been unveiled then, but had to be postponed, was unveiled here recently, says the Little Rock Gazette. The monument cost \$2250, is 27 feet high and weighs 3600 pounds. It is made of silver gray Georgia marble.

RELIEF FUND ACKNOWLEDGED

Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the Belgian relief fund, acknowledges total receipts of \$259,690.13. The urgent need of more food, clothing and supplies for Belgian refugees is called to the attention of the people of New England by William Firth of 200 Devonshire street, who is directing work of immediate relief. Since last October he has shipped 920 cases of supplies, weighing 148 tons and acknowledges \$18,048.11 in contributions received to date for the purchase, shipment and distribution of supplies.

SPC



Wedding Gifts of Sterling Silver

A large selection of articles which combine charm of design and usefulness and afford the best values obtainable in Sterling Silver.

Bread Trays. . . . \$10.00 to \$30.00	Vases and Bud Vases. . . . \$1.00 to \$33.00
Candlesticks, pr. . . . 5.00 to 30.00	Almond Sets. . . . 10.00 to 25.00
Jam Jar and Spoon. . . . 1.50 to 10.00	Water Pitchers. . . . 25.00 to 75.00
Mayonnaise Bowls. . . . 4.50 to 12.00	Powdered Sugar Sifters. . . . 3.75 to 11.50

Catalog of Sterling Silver Tableware with illustrations and prices sent on request.

Smith Patterson & Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELERS
52 Summer Street

BULLETIN

JUNE SALE OF NEW UNDERMUSLINS

The Feature of the Week

—We don't remember when we have seen values that were better—garments brand new and worth very much more than the prices asked in each instance. All the Undermuslins in this sale are made by high-class manufacturers, well proportioned and of excellent quality. We note among them—

Novelties in Crepe de Chine Undermuslins New Envelope Chemise with cap sleeves New "Marcella" Combinations, Drawers and Envelope Chemises New Silk Camisoles New French-American Undermuslins—REDUCED New Extra Size Undergarments Novelties in Flesh-Colored Cotton Crepe Garments Novelties in Seco Silk and in Batiste

SHEPARD STORES. TREMONT ST. WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL.

SUFFRAGISTS OF STATE GOING TO CHICAGO SESSIONS

Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be represented at the semi-annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association in Chicago, June 7 to 10, by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts association; Mrs. Gertrude Halliday Leonard, chairman of the executive board; Mrs. Teresa Crowley, chairman of the legislative committee, and Mrs. Ellen F. Adams, vice-president of the state association.

Under the direction of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association a number of meetings have been planned for the week, beginning tonight with rallies at Merrimack, Mass., when Mrs. Maud Wood Park will talk, and at Charlestown with Miss Emily Fisher as speaker; Wednesday night in Hyde Park high school, 8 p.m., speakers, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Henry B. Humphrey, the Rev. Charles T. Wellman; Thursday, open-air meetings in Greater Boston; Friday, at Library hall, Sherborn, Mass., 3 p.m., speaker, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson; Saturday, 3 p.m., Methuen, Mass., a rally in the town hall, speaker, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale.

The first motor car party under the direction of the equal franchise committee to hold summer out-of-door meetings will start June 2. In the party are Mrs. R. G. Shaw, Mrs. G. H. Fearing, Jr., Mrs. H. E. Russell, Mrs. George Gove, Mrs. Francis Peabody Magoun and Mrs. Wirt Dexter. Noon rallies will be held Wednesday of June in factory towns near Boston.

MAY FETE HELD BY STUDENTS OF LASSELL SEMINARY

On the campus of Lassell Seminary at Auburndale yesterday the annual May fete was held before a large gathering. The entire school assembled in the rear of the dormitories and marched to the campus led by the senior president, Miss Nellie Woodward of Brookline.

The seniors carried long-stemmed red roses, and when the campus was reached they formed an arch of roses through which the senior president walked, escorting the queen of the May, Miss Maude Freeman of Chelsea, and her maid of honor, Miss Isabelle Bradley of Boliver, N. Y. The queen was chosen by the undergraduates as the girl in school who possessed the highest ideals.

Following the procession, the singing of songs and an exhibition of fancy, dancing took place. A feature of this was a Polish May dance executed by Miss Hala Zach, a Polish refugee. The finale was the May pole dance by the students of the school.

MT. IDA SCHOOL OPENS ITS CLASS DAY EXERCISES

Contest of Hanging the Banner Results in Victory for Post-Graduate Class of 1914

NEWTON, Mass.—Mt. Ida school is holding its class day exercises this afternoon, opening with an address of welcome by Miss Janet Seward of Worcester, Mass., president of the senior class and closing with the play presented by the senior class in the evening.

The contest of hanging the class banners which was officially opened at midnight was won by the post-graduate class of 1914 which succeeded in showing its banner at the highest point, from one of the gymnasium windows. All of the classes, however, were very close.

Miss Mildred Weston of Torrington, Conn., will read the class history this afternoon. The class will be to be given by Miss Clara Livingstone of Arlington Heights, Mass., the prophecy by Miss Gladys Tupper of Montpelier, Vt., and the poem by Miss Clarissa Connell of Fall River, Mass.

The planting of the ivy by the senior class with the assistance of all the other classes is one of the traditional features of the afternoon. The senior class will be gowned in white and will carry baskets of yellow roses, the class colors, but the costumes to be worn by the other classes are always kept secret until they appear. A brass plate with the senior class numerals will mark the spot at the foot of the porch where the ivy is planted.

Miss Edith Phelps of Milton, Vt., will give the ivy oration. The spade used in planting the ivy will be turned over to Miss Edith Snyder of Chicago, president of the junior "middles" class.

Miss Margaret Roberts of Chicago takes the leading role in the senior play this evening. This is the final one of many that are given during the school year and is held in the gymnasium.

The alumnae association, which held its annual business meeting at the school and lunch at the Copley Plaza hotel on Monday, elected Miss Florence Ferguson of Newton as its president for the ensuing year and for vice-president, Miss

Livingstone of Arlington Heights; secretary, Miss Seward of Worcester, and treasurer, Miss Sarah Wallace of Rochester, N. H.

Mrs. George F. Jewett welcomed the alumnae at the luncheon. Addresses were given by Miss Beryl Varnell of Chicago, Miss Seward, Miss Betsy Todd, associate principal of the school; Miss Ferguson, and Mr. Jewett, principal of the school. Their subjects spelled with their initial letters the words "Alumnae," being respectively "Alumnae Welcome," "Liberty," "Unity," "Memorability" (an account of the Mt. Ida trip to Europe last summer), "Notability," "Activity," and "Efficiency."

MORE AMERICAN VESSELS ARRIVE

Further increase of the number of American vessels in the transatlantic trade is shown by statistics for the month of May, issued today. There were 41 vessels arriving here during May from other nations including Canada and the tropics, flying the American colors over tallrair. During May, 1914, there were 31 such vessels recorded as arriving here. Commerce as well as transatlantic passenger traffic, however, has fallen off.

There were 79 steamers, 38 schooners, two barges, one tug and one bark, arriving here during May, 1915, a total of 121 vessels. Of this number 51 were British, 41 American, 20 Norwegian, four Dutch, two Danish, one Cuban, one Japanese and one Swedish. During May, 1914, there were 95 steamers, 53 schooners, one bark, and one tug, a total of 150 vessels. Of this number 88 were British, 31 American, 16 Norwegian, six German, three Danish, two Dutch, one Italian, one Spanish, one Swedish and one Italian.

Statistics of passenger traffic show 157 saloon, 281 cabin, 986 steerage, one stowaway and 204 hostlers arriving here during May, 1915, compared to 326 saloon, 1673 cabin, 7446 steerage and three stowaways for May, 1914. This is a deficit of nearly 8000.

PORTUGAL PRESIDENT CHANGE
WASHINGTON—Cabling the state department from Lisbon today, Minister Birch confirmed unofficial advices of Portuguese President Arriga's resignation and of former President Braga's election to complete the unexpired term.

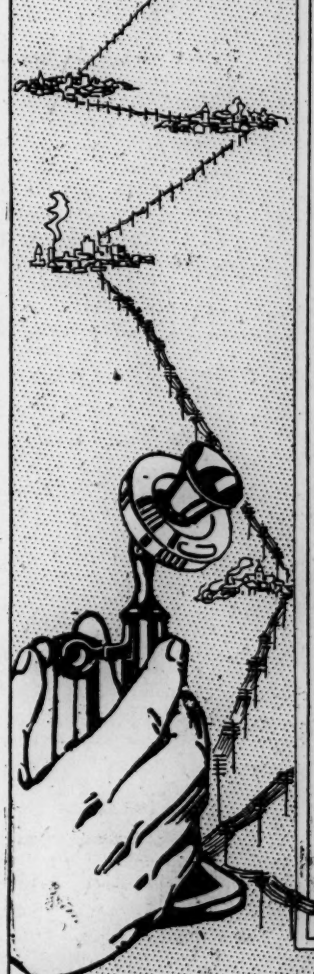
Telephone By-Ways

Hundreds of small villages, away from main-travelled roads, are readily accessible to salesmen who know how inexpensive and how easy it is to telephone these places from convenient junction points.

Sometimes it is impossible to "make" all these places each trip, or personally to visit each customer oftener than once a year.

A telephone call is the best known substitute for a personal visit. It keeps one's individuality alive. It gratifies the customer. And frequently it pays for itself a hundredfold by the casual re-orders it induces.

There will be no toll charge on a Particular Party Call if you are not connected with the person whose name you have given to the Toll Operator.



OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Losses, could not maintain their positions and fell back.

Stubborn fighting continues in the region beyond the Dniester, the Austro-Germans on the 28th developing the principal advance in that region where the Russian line forms a salient. A Russian battalion succeeded in taking the Austrians in a reverse and driving them back, though the latter were in great strength. Altogether 600 men, 70 officers, and machine guns were captured.

In the Dolina valley, the Russians compelled the Austrians to evacuate the right bank of the Svitz.

In the Baltic provinces the Russians continued to press the Germans defending the approaches to Shkany and Kelm villages. In this district, on the 28th, the Russians captured, near Sawdeni, nine guns, seven machine guns, prisoners, and other trophies. On the middle and lower Dubissa, the Germans renewed the offensive but the Russians, falling back beyond the river, stopped German attempts to cross.

Monday—A Caucasian headquarters report on May 27 says that the Russian advance guards fought insignificant engagements with the Turks near Artvin. A Cossack regiment inflicted a severe defeat on the Kurds in the Doutak region.

In the Vastan district the Russians captured a Turkish motor boat and several sailing vessels.

Toward Van the Russians occupied Shekerbulag village and the Memine pass, also Reza village.

Monday—An official announcement states that the exact total number of prisoners taken by the Russian armies and interned in Russia on April 1 was 10,734 officers and 605,378 men, in addition to which a large number of Galician prisoners were freed and sent back to their homes.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PRETORIA, Tuesday—An official announcement states that Luderitz bay and Keetmanshoop are now linked by railway and good progress is now being made with the repairs of the Keetmanshoop-Windhoek railway.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Tuesday—The naval staff report that Sunday evening an Italian dirigible flew over Pola dropping bombs on the railway station, on a petrol depot and on the arsenal, all of the bombs exploding on reaching their objectives, a great fire breaking out in the arsenal. The dirigible was subjected to an intense fire from anti-aircraft artillery but was not hit.

Yesterday morning, a flotilla of Italian destroyers shelled Monfalcone docks, 25 miles northwest of Trieste on the north of the gulf of Trieste. Serious damage was caused which the commanders of destroyers could see. Large sailing vessels laden with flour were surprised and destroyed by the flotilla as it was returning. The destroyers were not damaged.

Monday—General Cadorna reports that on May 27, the Italians advanced on both banks of the Adige and captured Ala. At Ala is the customs station of the Austrian side, on the line from Verona to Trent. The same day, despite hampering operations, the Italians captured Val Raccalana pass. On the Tyrol-Trentino frontier, in the Giudicaria valley, the Italians have occupied the important position of Cima Spessa, near Storm. On the Asiago plateau, the Italian artillery destroyed the armored fort of Luserna, which hoisted a white flag, the Austrian fort of Belvedere, situated immediately behind it thereupon opening fire on Fort Luserna.

A modern work on Cima Vezena was also completely destroyed by the Italian artillery, the Italian infantry occupying it and immediately advancing to Vezena village, which the Austrians precipitately abandoned.

In Cadore the Italians occupied Tre Croci pass and Cortina Damlezzo, also the valley around the town. On the Friuli frontier, the Austrians for a considerable period have been reinforcing and arming with numerous guns, including even guns of medium caliber, the position on the left bank of the Isonzo commanding the passages of the river. They also strongly hold points on the right bank covering Gorizia. Heavy rains also have transformed the rivers into torrents, but the Italians continue to advance in the highest spirits.

Monday—The King of Italy has telegraphed to King George expressing ardent hopes for victory and stating that the ancient traditional friendship between the Italian and English peoples is now strengthened in the war.

King George replied reciprocating most cordially and sincerely the sentiments expressed, adding, I feel complete confidence in the success of our united efforts in conjunction with those of our allies.

The telegram concludes with best wishes for Italy, the old and valued friend of Great Britain.

King Victor Emmanuel telegraphed also to the President of the French republic and to King Peter of Serbia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Tuesday—An official communication states that on Sunday, an attack by an Alpine regiment on a sector of the Austrian fortifications, on the Lavaron plateau in the eastern Trentino, was repulsed, the Italians losing heavily.

Northeast of Pavegney, a hostile detachment commenced to retrench itself but was compelled to retire before the fire of Austrian patrols.

On the Carinthian frontier, small engagements favorable to Austria occurred and east of Caporetto, the Italians attempted in vain to scale the Kern slopes.

In the Vosthal frontier district the Austrian artillery opened an artillery battle.

Monday—Official communiques state that in the southwestern war theater the Italians reached the frontier point of Ala and the district of Primor. In the coast district fighting has developed near Caporetto, an Italian battalion being dispersed.

Friday night Austrian naval airmen undertook a fresh attack against Venice, dropping many bombs, especially on the arsenal, causing several extensive fires, and in Fort Nicolo causing an explosion.

Italian attempts to cross the Isonzo, near Montfalcone, were easily repulsed. Tuesday—An official communication states that on and east of the San, no serious engagements occurred Sunday.

In the north and southwest of Przemysl and on the Upper Dniester fronts, the fighting continues.

Near Stryj, the Austrians took several places and captured a Russian battery. Monday—On the Lower Lubaczowka a Russian attack which came to hand-to-hand fighting was repulsed, a communication states.

Russian attempts to cross the San near and below Sieniawa failed. Austrian heavy artillery hold under fire the Przemysl-Grodek railway line near Medyka. On May 27 the troops of the sixth corps captured 8 guns. The enveloping line round Przemysl was pushed further forward north and south of the fortress by the Austro-Germans.

WASHINGTON—Evidence has been forwarded by Ambassador Page to the state department gathered by Lieut. John H. Towers, naval attaché at the American embassy in London, regarding the American steamer Nebraska. Lieutenant Towers made a technical examination of the Nebraska on her arrival at Liverpool and took statements and affidavits from Captain Green and members of the crew.

The detailed evidence is being sent by mail, but the following is a summary of the main features of the cable report issued by the state department:

"The American ambassador in London informed the state department that the investigation of the Nebraska incident by Lieutenant Towers brings out the facts as follows:

"That the Nebraska had left Liverpool bound for Delaware breakwater on the afternoon of May 24 and was in water ballast. The words 'Nebraska, New York,' were painted on each side amidships in letters six feet high, and she flew the American flag continuously up to approximately 8:10 p. m., May 25, at which time the ship was about 40 miles southwest of Fastnet.

"The flag was then hauled down because the sun had set and the ship was considered at sea. The chief engineer of the ship at 8:24 p. m., observed a white streak in the water, perpendicular to the ship, on the starboard side, and a severe shock was almost instantly felt, followed by a violent explosion abreast Hold No. 1.

"Hatch cover No. 1 was blown off; also cargo booms above the same, and the air was filled with oil and debris, the double bottom compartments below Hold No. 1 having been used for tanks for fuel oil. Bottom plating and pieces of the side were blown up through the decks. The ship settled immediately by the head and officers and crew took to boats. After remaining off the ship about one hour they returned and headed the ship for Liverpool. Under orders of the British admiralty, a British naval trawler came up at midnight and remained with the Nebraska until she reached the mouth of the Mersey.

"No one was seriously injured. The ambassador is sending by mail a detailed report of Lieut. Towers and descriptions of three of the ship's officers taken by the consul at Liverpool."

ZEPPELIN ATTACK IS DESCRIBED AT BURY ST. EDMUNDS

Letter From Resident of English
Town Gives Picture of Raid
Made by German Airship

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

In a communication to a friend in this city a woman resident at Bury Saint Edmunds, England, tells of the recent attack on the town made by a German air vessel. She declares she was the only person awake in the house at the time of the raid. Many other persons in the town slept through it.

A loud noise was heard outside. At first she thought it must have been a heavy thunderstorm; but quickly realized it was a Zeppelin. Even then she could not understand that the airship was so near, practically overhead, for the bombs it dropped did not make so much noise as might have been expected.

She went upstairs to awaken other occupants in the house. Together they watched huge flames from a bootshop in the Buttermarket shoot high up above the houses. Listening for scraps of information in the street below she heard there were at least three fires and that nine bombs had been dropped. Later it was found there were at least 40 bombs.

It was just before 10 o'clock in the evening that the airship came to her part of the town, apparently circling the town twice. She affirms it was the fire rather than the bombs which created the greatest impression. Summing up the situation she says it is marvelous how the bombs missed everything they were meant for, and not one person was hurt by any of the 40 bombs.

A large boot shop was completely burned down, and the shops on each side of it were also practically demolished.

After leaving the town the Zeppelin started toward Stowmarket where weather conditions were unfavorable. Eleven bombs were dropped on a farm some way out.

CONDITIONS FOR WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY SHOWN

Reports Made on Subject by
United States Officials—State-
ments Generally Favorable

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The "Reports by United States officials on the treatment of British prisoners of war and interned civilians at certain places of detention in Germany" were issued recently as a government white paper. Visits were made to the British prisoners by J. W. Gerard, United States ambassador in Berlin, J. G. Jackson and Lithgow Osborne, of the embassy staff, A. H. Michelson, United States consul at Cologne and Surgeon Karl Ohnesorg of the United States navy, under arrangement with the German government authorizing United States diplomatic chiefs of commission and members of their staffs to visit at all times camps where enemy prisoners of war under their protection are interned. The reports are generally favorable.

At some camps the British prisoners complained of the quality rather than the quantity of food, but it is pointed out by the ambassador that there does not seem to be any intentional discrimination against British prisoners, and he adds, it must be remembered that they are everywhere in a minority and that camp regulations and the manner of preparing food must be determined by considerations having to do with the majorities of different races.

Writing on April 3 the ambassador said: At the present time I am glad to say there appears to be a general improvement in the conditions prevailing in prison camps throughout Germany. Parcels money and letters appear to be arriving with great regularity. The United States commissioners were allowed to talk freely with the prisoners except at the two camps Halle and Salzwedel. At these two camps permission to talk with prisoners out of hearing of German officers was refused, and as this was contrary to arrangements made with the general staff the ambassador declined to make an inspection, subsequently making representations on the subject to the authorities.

The report gives a detailed account of the conditions prevailing at the various camps. At Döberitz the report says the British prisoners appear to be called upon to do only their share of fatigue work and made no complaints on this score. Such complaints as were made were almost entirely with regard to food which is German material, prepared principally by Russian troops and does not suit English taste.

The British, however, the report adds, receive more packages and money from home than any of the other prisoners, and none of those we saw looked as if they were suffering from lack of food. At Burg Bei Magdeburg, the report says, the prisoners appear to be in good spirits, though several spoke of petty annoyances. The commissioner points out in this regard that the discipline is German, and that some of the rules appear to be unnecessary and objectionable to British officers. Writing on April 9, the United States ambassador said: No authentic case of bad treatment has been found in any of the camps visited so far, although prisoners taken early in the war complain of their treatment while under transportation. The treatment of prisoners in hospitals is also favorably commented on, and generally the food is described as wholesome, though at some camps the supply is strictly limited. In the majority of camps the various nationalities are not segregated, and in some instances friction has occurred. At Saalejörde the commissioner found 49 English prisoners poorly clothed, some in civilian garb, others in portions of French uniforms and many walking about in slippers. The commissioner protested against these conditions and the authorities made note of the fact.

The conditions at Crefeld barracks for interned officers are described by Mr. Gerard in detail. The commissioner was entirely free, he says, to converse with the British officers without being overheard. He saw the kitchens while cooking was in progress for the midday dinner. They were, the report says, light and airy, and the food was appetizing and wholesome. The barracks are equipped with adequate bathing facilities, and in the central rectangle enclosed by the buildings, the commandant, the report adds, is well liked by the interned men; his predecessor of some months ago was not so popular, and the spirit and temper of the British officers is good.

CONGRATULATIONS TO FRENCH TROOPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The minister of war, M. Millerand, has sent a telegram of congratulations to General Joffre on the operations carried out by the French troops in the second week in May. He says: "My dear General, I do not wish to wait the end of operations begun on the 9th inst., by our troops in the region of Arras before asking you to express to your soldiers my grateful congratulations for the results already obtained by our action, results which prove the excellence of the preparations made, the splendid way in which the operations were carried out and the superiority which we have gained over the enemy. You and the armies under your command have won the admiration and gratitude of the country, and I am happy to convey them to you."

"A. MILLERAND."

REGULATIONS FOR BRITISH TRAVEL TO AND FROM FRANCE

Importance of Studying Rules
Impressed Upon Persons Who
Contemplate Journey

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The foreign office desires to impress on all persons who contemplate traveling between England and France the importance of studying the subjoined regulations:

(1) British subjects must hold either the new form of passport issued since Feb. 1, 1915, or a passport in the old form issued between Aug. 5, 1914, and Jan. 31, 1915, but the holders of the old form of passport must have a photograph attached at the foreign office and must obtain a supplementary document from a French diplomatic or consular officer in the United Kingdom. Applications for British passports should be addressed to the passport office, foreign office.

(2) French subjects must hold either a passport issued in France or piece d'identité, with photograph affixed, issued elsewhere. (3) Belgian subjects must hold a Belgian passport, and must obtain a supplementary document from a Belgian or French diplomatic or consular officer in the United Kingdom. (4) All other persons must hold both a passport and a supplementary document issued by a French diplomatic or consular officer in the United Kingdom. (5) The supplementary document mentioned in regulations 1, 3 and 4, will serve for more than one journey, subject to its being visé as in regulation 6. (6) All passports, supplementary documents, and pieces d'identité must be visé for each journey to France by a French diplomatic or consular officer in the United Kingdom. In London the visa must be obtained by personal application at the Bureau des Passports, 18, Bedford square. Some time must be allowed for this. A visa will be valid only for three days, and will show the French port at which the holder is authorized to land. (7) All passengers en route to France who have arrived in the United Kingdom from territory occupied by the enemy will be allowed to land only at Dieppe, unless another port of landing is named in the visa. (8) No passenger will be allowed to embark in the United Kingdom for France who is not in possession of documents in accordance with these regulations. (9) British subjects wishing to travel to any place within the zone of the armistice must present their passports in person at the Permit office, Downing street, before applying to the French Bureau des Passports, 18, Bedford square, for a French visa. The new form of passport, issued since Feb. 1, 1915, is advised for this purpose. Inquiries as to the zone of the armistice should be addressed to the permit office. (10) Persons who are not British subjects can only enter the zone of the armistice by arrangement between their respective diplomatic representatives and the French authorities.

(11) The following are exempted from these regulations: King's messengers and diplomatic couriers, the holders of diplomatic passports, and persons furnished with military passes. All persons desiring to travel from France to the United Kingdom should be in possession of passports, and should apply to the British consul-general at Paris, or at the port of embarkation for a visa. Authorization to leave France must also be obtained from the French prefecture.

parcels for prisoners in Germany and 408,488 parcels for prisoners in France. In the same month the Berne postoffice for prisoners of war sent on to Germany, 1,854,500 letters and cards and 126,307 small parcels, and to France, 1,705,923 letters and cards, and 64,788 small parcels. The entire correspondence transmitted by the Berne postoffice to prisoners of war from September to the end of March was 11,330,241 letters and cards, and 386,229 small parcels to prisoners in Germany, and 10,242,306 letters and cards, and 286,143 small parcels to France. The average daily amount of postal matter forwarded by the Swiss postal service during March was: 114,852 letters and cards, 6167 non-registered parcels under 350 grammes, 18,433 registered parcels up to 5 kilos, and 7788 money orders amounting to f.108,499. This work is carried out by the Swiss postoffice free of charge.

BERNE, Switzerland—The Swiss postoffice, as is generally known, is forwarding money orders, parcels and letters to prisoners of war, the money orders being transmitted by the control office of the general post at Berne, the parcels by the postoffice of Geneva, and the letters and cards by the postoffice at Berne.

During the month of March the general postoffice transmitted and sent on to prisoners of war in Germany 198,165 money orders, amounting to f.2,451,787 53 cts, and to prisoners of war in France 25,818 money orders for f.464,133 99 cts. Since September the Swiss postoffice has transmitted to French prisoners of war in Germany 701,782 money orders, of an aggregate value of f.9,831,928 36 cts and to German prisoners in France 133,246 money orders amounting to f.2,487,247 56 cts. The number of money orders forwarded from Austria-Hungary to Russia in March was 11,765 of a total value f.323,279 91 cts, and for Russian prisoners in Austria-Hungary 5688 money orders for f.124,240 65 cts were sent.

Since the beginning of December money orders sent on by the Swiss postoffice from Russia to prisoners in Austria-Hungary amounted to 17,383 of a total value of f.391,374 80 cts, and from Austria-Hungary to prisoners in Russia to 22,108, totalling f.653,448 5 cts. In addition, up to the end of March 1915, there were 8069 money orders amounting to f.137,646 4 cts, in all, transmitted from Germany to Serbia, Tunis and Japan, from Austria-Hungary to France, Montenegro, Serbia and Japan, from France to Luxembourg, Austria and Hungary, and vice-versa.

In March the postoffice of Geneva sent on 480,384 parcels for French prisoners in Germany, and 91,041 parcels for German prisoners in France. From September, 1914, to the end of March, 1915, at Geneva, there were forwarded 1,016,220

SWISS POSTAL SERVICES FOR WAR PRISONERS

Work of Forwarding Money Orders,
Parcels and Letters to
Prisoners Done Free of Charge

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

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BERLIN—Two Turkish scientists, Abdul Raschid Ibrahim Pasha, rector of the Turkish University in Constantinople and Ahmed Bey, who edits two newspapers, Jeune Ture and the Tardus, are here on a visit. The latter intends to study German universities, schools and libraries. The Turkish handwritings collected in the Koeningliche Bibliothek in Berlin prove of great interest to him. Abdul Raschid Ibrahim Pasha has lived some years in Hanover. Both Turkish visitors praised the German administration, the effect of which they saw in passing through the fields of Prussia.

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Notice to the Public Checking of Baggage

The Public is hereby notified that on and after June 2nd, 1915, each person checking baggage or other property from a point in one State to a point in another State must make a declaration of the value of such baggage or property when it is presented for checking. Each person, or his agent, must sign a declaration before baggage can be checked.

Blank forms will be provided at all stations for passengers to sign.

NO BAGGAGE WILL BE FORWARDED UNLESS THE PASSENGER, OR HIS AGENT, SIGNS THE DECLARATION.

Boston and Maine Railroad
C. M. BURT,
General Passenger Agent.

Boston & Albany R. R.
(N. Y. C. R. R. Co., Lessee)

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This regulation is made following the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, issued in accordance with the so-called Cummins Amendment, passed by the last Congress.

Passengers are urged to allow more time than heretofore for the checking of baggage.

Blank forms will be provided at all stations for passengers to sign.

No baggage will be forwarded unless the passenger, or his agent, signs the declaration.

W. A. BARROWS,
General Passenger Agent.

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One of the prize winning four-horse teams in the work horse parade Memorial day

PARADE OF WORK HORSES IS CALLED THE BEST YET HELD

Two Thousand Animals in Line, Which Is Viewed by Many Thousands of Spectators

Many thousand of spectators lined the route of the annual work-horse parade yesterday and saw 2000 horses, entered by the 1340 different firms, pass through Commonwealth avenue, Marlboro and Newbury streets. It was the thirtieth annual parade of the Boston Work-Horse Relief Association and was considered the biggest and best ever held in Boston, the pioneer city in this form of endeavor.

The five championship classes, open to horses that have taken four or more first prizes in previous years brought together one of the finest collections of workhorses ever seen and the prizes were awarded as follows: Singles, light weight horses, W. J. Higgins & Co., driver Edward T. Flynn; singles, middleweight horses, M. E. Moore, driver Michael J. Meaney; doubles, middleweight horses, Paine Furniture Company, driver Thomas H. McMahon; singles, heavy horses, Metropolitan Coal Company, driver Thomas J. Dalton; doubles, heavy horses, R. A. Kennett, driver George Benham.

The Lawrence gold medal for the best four-in-hand went to Merrifield & Co., and a silver medal to Richard F. Boates, who both drives and cares for the team.

The lightest horses in the parade were those in the foremen's, contractors' and truckmen's runabout horses. In this class prizes were awarded as follows: First, C. Bowen, driver J. Murphy; second, New England Gas & Coke Company, driver Ivers L. Cushing; third, Charles A. Cowen, driver Charles A. Cowen.

One of the most interesting features was the exhibition of tricks by workhorses. In each case the animal being a pet horse taught by his driver to shake hands, to count out his age by tapping his feet, to be driven without reins, and to do various other things.

An interesting team was one of 10 fine big truck horses entered by C. Bowen Company and driven by Frank Bavin.

The silver medal in the veteran driver class went to Patrick Murphy, city of Boston, sanitary division; and many other veterans received silver medals.

The following drivers received gold medals: John J. Bergh, driver of the truck mare, Daisy; and Everett P. McIntyre, driver for W. C. Bray.

In the huckster class the two cabinets offered by the Dr. A. C. Daniels Company went to Joseph Satty, driver Michael Satty; A. J. Floyd, driver Charles W. McHatten.

In the express class the silver cup offered by Mrs. F. J. Talbot went to Smith's express, driver John J. Sweeney.

The blanket offered in the barrel rack class went to John W. Whitney, driver Francis Whitney.

BERLIN DENIES PEACE RUMORS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—The following semi-official statement has been issued: "We hear from various sources that rumors are being circulated respecting attempted overtures for peace negotiations. It is hinted at that measures have been or are being taken with a view to bringing about a separate peace with England on the basis of certain English desires and claims. Nobody capable of a sound judgment could think of giving up a situation favorable to Germany to any of her enemies for the sake of a premature peace. According to the aims of the war as set forth by the imperial chancellor in his speeches we must utilize every advantage which the military position affords us so as to bring about such a security that nobody will dare again to disturb our peace. In view of our undiminished determination to conquer our opponents such rumors of inclination for peace on the part of Germany are either stupid or malicious machinations, in any case they are useless. On the strength of this we hope the rumors will be silenced for some time."

OBSERVATIONS OF MISSIONARY IN WAR ZONE

Rev. E. W. Bysshe Thinks the Conflict Will Continue to Its Natural Conclusion, Be the Result What It May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK—"There is no belief abroad in the report that Germany is hampered by lack of food," said the Rev. E. W. Bysshe, superintendent of Methodist Episcopal missions in France, who arrived from Liverpool on the Adriatic. "It is quite understood that Germany has remarkable resources, and that she is prepared to make the best possible use of these."

Dr. Bysshe has been spending some time in and about Ypres where he has had an opportunity to study the conditions at first hand, and with fewer restrictions upon his observations than are usual. He is of the opinion that the war will not end quickly, but that it will be conducted through to completion, be the issue what it may.

"The one interesting fact that I have been impressed with is the change of French sentiment regarding the situation," said Dr. Bysshe. "At the beginning there was apathy on the part of a great part of the French people. It has been held that they harbored regret for the lost provinces and determination to recover them, but so far as I have been able to determine they were very little interested in the causes of war, even going so far in many localities as to inquire what difference if the country were French or German governed, so long as the people were given an opportunity to remain in peace to pursue their vocations. Of late months, however, this situation has completely reversed itself, and today the French people are determined that the war shall be carried through to its ultimate, whatever that may be."

"The conditions have evidently brought about thought on the part of the people, and they have begun to put their finger on the cause. Now they are unanimous in the conviction that this is not in any sense a war against a particular nation, or a particular people, but against the idea represented by militarism, and they are positive that this false ideal must be crushed out so that their posterity may continue to live in peace. They feel this, that the cost is comparatively negligible, provided the work be done, and satisfactorily done, and that it is not at all worth while discussing other factors, or even measures for bringing to an end the conditions now present until the crushing out of the militaristic evil be accomplished. After that has been done they will discuss with you any peace plan you like, but until then, nothing else must be allowed to intervene."

"France, Great Britain, Russia and Belgium are, from what I can gather, grimly determined that the inciting cause of the trouble is due, not alone to the militaristic idea, but to the individuals who have fostered it, and I have learned that Emperor William is well aware of the sentiment, and further, that it has been determined that the struggle will not end until the house of Hohenzollern has been abolished as a reigning house. I may say that this does not in the least alter his conviction, or that of the German people, that the war must go forward to its end, regardless of any other considerations. On the question of atrocities, it is gradually being borne home upon those who have believed the stories to be either grossly exaggerated or made of whole cloth that they have occurred, perhaps not in so acute a form as reported, but they have occurred."

"The speech of Lord Kitchener in the House of Commons in which he referred to the potential use of a new element in warfare, was, I am sure, based upon the invention of a French shell which has already been demonstrated, and which I am told will be made use of by the allied forces very shortly. "At Ypres and other towns within the

range of operations, the inhabitants have already largely accustomed themselves to the presence of heavy artillery missiles, and they are going about their business in quite the normal manner. Today war is just as much a matter of course in these towns as peace was last year."

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CAMBRIDGE HELPS IMMIGRANT

Books in Portuguese and Polish Placed in East Cambridge Branch to Help Newcomers

M. R. Copithorne, librarian of the Cambridge public library, feels that it the immigrant is unable to read and write English and therefore is finding it difficult to secure an education, it is well to aid him to further his education in his own tongue while he is acquiring a knowledge of English. To this end the librarian has been studying the city to learn the disposition of the newcomers from other countries.

It has long been apparent that the number of Portuguese families in East Cambridge was rapidly increasing. As a result Mr. Copithorne stocked several of the shelves in the East Cambridge branch library with books printed in the Portuguese and Polish languages.

Mr. Copithorne said: "It is probable that to many people at first thought, it will appear that the policy of providing even a limited number of books, in their own language, for the use of immigrants is a mistake, but the small collections of books in Portuguese and Polish which have been placed in the East Cambridge branch have been planned to bring new Americans to the library, in the hope that they may there find impetus and inspiration to acquire a reading knowledge of English."

"To assist them we have added to the central library and to each of the branches all the volumes included in the list of 'Books About Americans for New Americans.'"

"In connection with the general policy which the library has pursued I may quote from the report of the state commission on immigration, published in 1914.

"Every town in Massachusetts, with one exception, has some sort of public library. That these libraries should be an important factor in the education of the immigrant there can be no question. Experience has shown that the only way in which the adult immigrant can be introduced to the library is through books and papers in his own language. These should be fiction and other books of the same general type as those offered to the American reader, and in addition, books also in his own language, giving the history of the United States and discussions of the most important public questions."

REVISION OF TAX LAWS WILL GO BEFORE VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—One constitutional amendment is, after all, to go before the voters in November of next year by action of the present Legislature, and that is the proposal for revision of the present taxing laws. When the constitutional convention provision, the easier amendment proposition and the initiative and referendum failed to make an impression, the outlook did not look particularly encouraging for any form of constitutional change. The tax reform backers, profiting by the experience of former years, waited until everything else was out of the way and then came in with little opposition and won by a good-sized vote.

No particular form of remedy for Illinois' outgrown laws is advocated in the amendment. It simply unties the hands of the Legislature, enabling it to classify personal property for taxation and to take other steps in taxing consistent with the best thought on the subject. The revenue amendment was passed as quoted in The Christian Science Monitor a short time ago. Originally it was drawn by the special tax commission in its report to the Legislature of 1911.

HOME PLANNING IN THE SCHOOLS IS DISCUSSED

Western Drawing and Manual Training Association Hears Explained Methods Practised by Department in Indianapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—How home planning, both in its artistic and economic features, may be easily imparted to children in the public schools was related to the Western Drawing and Manual Training Association by Miss Estelle Peel Izor, director of home decoration in the Indianapolis manual training high school. The association's sessions were held in the Art Institute.

Miss Izor's plan requires no expenditure for fitting up model flats. It is to work through the imagination. As she puts it: "An imaginary problem may be made so practical as to lie well within the range of ordinary experience and may be developed in every way in which an actual one is developed. A limited sum of money may be allotted to each student with which to purchase a vacant lot and build and furnish a modest home, with the stipulation that the house must be beautiful and harmonious in appearance and arrangement and that the finished product must be free from all debt."

This is the way her scheme grips the school: "So thoroughly are students alive to the various phases of their problem that they have been known to make remarks like, 'Do you remember that lot I bought two years ago? The street cars and street improvements have been carried past it and it is worth \$500 more today than when I bought it.'"

While the plan will work out well in the future when the student gets a real home, its influence on the present is also frequently marked. "The student bases his information upon the actual experience of his family," explained Miss Izor, "and sometimes gains it through the combined effort of his community, for his enthusiasm often causes him to draw upon the experience of the entire neighborhood."

"One unforeseen outcome of the course is the drawing together of parents and children, enabling the latter to appreciate the difficulties their elders are encountering and the sacrifices they are making, with the result that even immature boys and girls are changed from dissatisfied critics of their parents into sympathetic assistants."

These are the requirements Miss Izor lays down in her imaginary home planning: There must be beauty in common and familiar things as well as in the fine arts; there must be sympathetic and artistic mood in the arrangement of all furnishings; there must be a systematic study of principles of good construction and production of furniture and floor coverings; and beauty in color harmonies. Students must keep itemized accounts of all expenditures, including cost of lot, building and furnishings. They must determine the question of salary necessary for the maintenance of the chosen investment and make budgets indicating the distribution of the income, worked out, not from statistics, but from the actual experiences of their own families. "In every possible way," insists the instructor, "the student is to be brought face to face with actually existing vital problems of daily life in its most intimate relation."

"The sum stipulated," she continued, "should be limited for two reasons: first, the average person seldom has more than \$5000 to spend upon such an investment; and second, while it requires no particular amount of intelligence to spend money, to spend a small amount wisely and discriminately requires a marked degree of knowledge of what constitutes beauty in line, form, color and design, as well as of quality in every material used."

"Nothing will more surely improve good citizenship than owning a home. From the moment the student begins the actual search for a desirable location he manifests a greater self-respect and self-reliance, recognizing clearly and definitely what things will be detrimental or beneficial to the community in which he expects to live. Poor streets, poor sewerage, poor lighting systems, present and future neighbors, and proximity to saloons may make slight difference to a transient dweller, but to this possible purchaser with the enthusiasm of youth environment is of the utmost importance."

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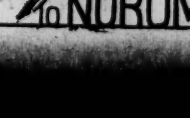
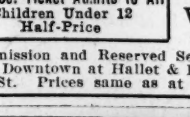
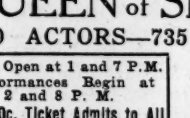
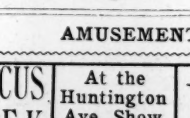
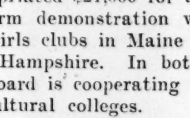
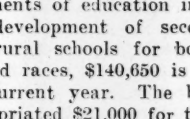
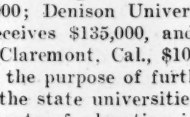
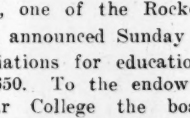
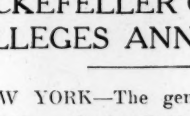
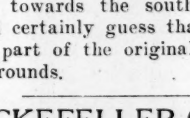
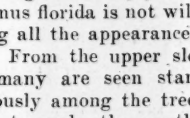
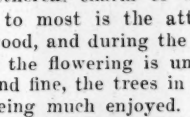
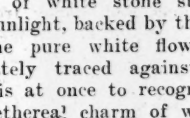
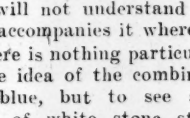
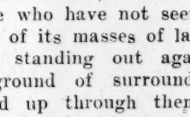
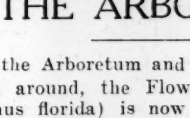
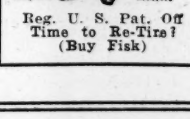
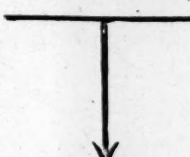
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DOGWOOD IS IN FULL BLOOM AT THE ARBORETUM

In the Arboretum and in most of the wood around, the Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida) is now in full bloom. Those who have not seen the beautiful effect of its masses of large white blossoms standing out against the dark background of surrounding trees nor looked up through them at the blue sky will not understand the reputation that accompanies it wherever it grows.

There is nothing particularly attractive in the idea of the combination of white and blue, but to see some beautiful dome of white stone standing out in the sunlight, backed by the blue heavens, or the pure white flowers of a tree delicately traced against the summer sky, is at once to recognize the tender and ethereal charm of white and blue. This to most is the attraction of the Dogwood, and during the present spring, when the flowering is unusually abundant and fine, the trees in the Arboretum are being much enjoyed.

Cornus florida is not wild there, though having all the appearance of the natural tree. From the upper slopes of Bussey Hill many are seen standing out conspicuously among the trees as one looks down towards the south, and no one would certainly guess that they do not form part of the original vegetation of the grounds.

ROCKEFELLER GIFTS TO COLLEGES ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK—The general education board, one of the Rockefeller foundations, announced Sunday night new appropriations for education, aggregating \$506,650. To the endowment funds of Vassar College the board subscribes \$200,000; Denison University, Granville, O., receives \$135,000, and Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., \$100,000.

For the purpose of further cooperation with the state universities and state departments of education in the South in the development of secondary schools and rural schools for both white and colored races, \$140,650 is subscribed for the current year. The board has also appropriated \$21,000 for the continuance of farm demonstration work and boys and girls clubs in Maine and \$10,000 in New Hampshire. In both these states the board is cooperating with the state agricultural colleges.

AMUSEMENTS

CIRCUS WEEK At the Huntington Ave. Show Grounds NOW

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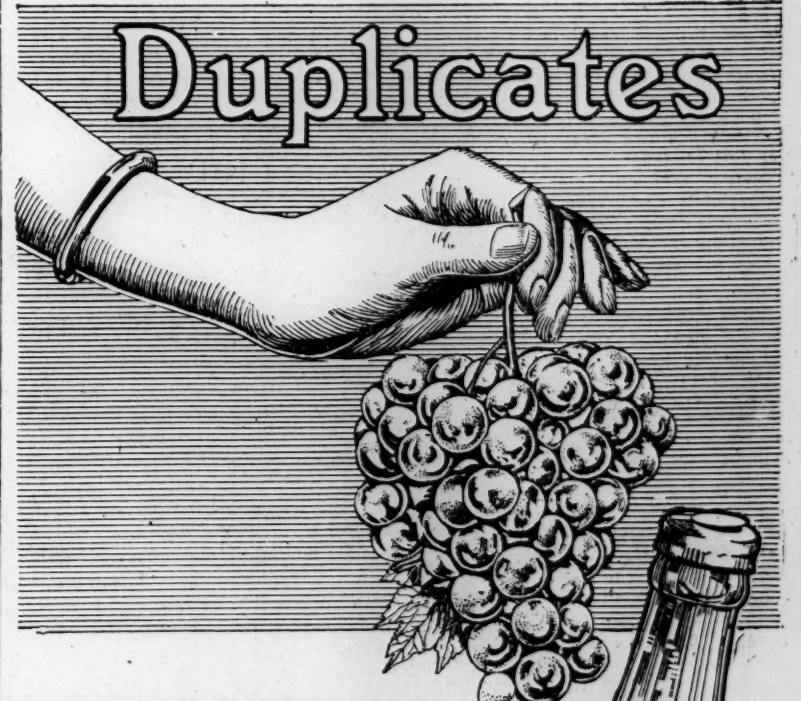
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URUGUAY THINKS SPANISH SAVANT HAS RIGHT IDEA

Peace Plea of Senor Jose C. Munoz, of Madrid, Makes World-Court Arbitrator in International Disputes

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A strong reminder of the ties that bind the Spanish speaking people of South America to those of the old world has come with the arrival of the manifesto and plea of Senor Jose Cascales Munoz, former professor sociology at the University of Madrid, who in impassioned words asks that statesmen, publicists, jurists, editors and others work for the establishment of a world's court where international disputes can be adjusted before there is recourse to the battlefield.

Professor Munoz, who is an authority of unquestioned standing, has sent his plea throughout the world on the supposition that all nations, whether belligerent or neutral, will see the necessity of doing their utmost to at least ameliorate war conditions. In the eyes of South Americans, Spain no longer looms the portentous power for domination that gave cause to the many struggles for liberation in America. Within recent years the mother country has again come in very close contact with what were at one time its colonies. Educational workers, business men, statesmen in Spain, as well as in South America, and especially in this republic, and in Argentina, have again found a common field in which to labor.

"Although economic struggles may continue," Prof. Munoz says, "those of diplomacy and talent will continue to give the triumph to the strongest people, to the most industrious, to the most intelligent. For if, in an armed warfare, those who have commanded the greatest physical and moral forces have ever been triumphant, why should not the latter triumph on all the grounds in which the struggle may arise?"

"The nation that has recourse to arms against one that beats it in an industrial and commercial struggle may be compared to the man of limited mentality who resorts to fistfuls when he finds himself at a loss for further arguments to oppose to the reasoning of his adversary. The standing armies will not disappear, for they are the arms and authority and guaranty for order. But they should not exist to rush one against the other and mutually destroy each other, but serve only to force rebels to obey the laws. Undoubtedly neither revolutions nor wars will cease for a time, but why do we not devote our energies to solving the problem of humanizing them?"

"As long as the war lasts we should all uphold and admire the patriotic discipline and heroic conduct of the combatants, without undertaking to judge the acts of either. If a referendum were organized throughout the world to decide upon war or peace, the answer would be doubtful, but universal disarmament is Utopia. Supposing three powers were to come to an agreement, should a fourth not comply, how could it be forced to disarm?"

"The answer seems to me very simple: By allowing the disarmament to coincide with the formation of an international army, and the recruiting and expenses should be made to serve as guide to some confederation, each of the states contributing to the army of the confederation a number of soldiers proportionate to its inhabitants and with a fixed sum for the support of each individual."

Montevideoans consider that there is great merit in what Professor Munoz is proposing. In Buenos Aires, likewise, it is understood the identical opinion prevails, and it is believed that the Argentine minister to Spain, Senor Avelandea, has had not a little to do with making the neutral purpose of South America understood among the neutral nations in Europe. The Spanish residents of Montevideo, and in fact throughout Uruguay, while not so numerous perhaps as the Italians, are strongly for peace at home and abroad.

PANAMA RAILROAD DELAYS LESSENING

BALBOA, C. Z.—By increasing the thoroughness of investigation and of discipline in cases of operating delays on the Panama railroad, the transportation department has been able to reduce considerably the number of such delays. During a recent period the daily movement of trains included three main line passenger trains each way, six passenger trains each way in the Panama-Las Cascadas shuttle service, a fast freight in each direction over the main line, and about 25 extra trains, in each direction, including motor cars and Panama canal work trains; in all, about 70 trains daily, traveling an aggregate of approximately 1500 miles. For the movement of these trains, it required daily about 70 telegraphic train orders, though none are required between Panama and Pedro Miguel between 6:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.

NAVIGATION CONGRESS POSTPONED
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Information has reached this city that the Thirtieth International Congress on Navigation, to have been held in Stockholm, Sweden, this summer, has been indefinitely postponed.



One of the principal business streets in Sao Paulo, Brazilian city

PENINSULA OF MEXICO AGAIN A NEWS FEATURE

Lower California, Little Known, Mentioned by Financier as of Value to United States

ENSENADA, Mexico—This port of Lower California is so far removed from the Mexican turmoil of the present that one might be led to infer that interest in that struggle for political control was non-existent here. Yet such is far from being the case.

The question of whether Lower California might not be purchased by the United States to the mutual advantage of that country as well as Mexico is again being discussed. Attention has been called to a communication by the New York banker, Jacob H. Schiff, in one of the Pacific coast publications, to the effect that the American government has for years considered this step feasible, and a benefit to both countries.

According to Mr. Schiff, William H. Seward, when secretary of state, made an effort to acquire Lower California, following his successful purchase of Alaska from Russia. His reason was the same as that which actuated his negotiations about Alaska. Looking far ahead to the time when the United States commerce on the Pacific coast would at least equal the commerce of the Atlantic seaboard, Secretary Seward gave it as his firm belief that his government should acquire all of the Pacific coast line which had not already been taken up by Great Britain.

It is said that James G. Blaine, as secretary under President Garfield, and President Arthur, looked yearningly on Lower California. Some reports were made on the matter, but nothing authoritative recorded, it is learned.

Lower California comprises 58,328 square miles. It is a territory of the Mexican republic, bounded on the north by California, on the east by the Colorado river and the gulf of California; on the south and west by the Pacific ocean. The total population is a little over 50,000. The coast line measures 1864 miles, and is bordered by numerous islands. The principal bays are La Paz and Santa Rosalia, on the gulf of California, and Ensenada on the Pacific. Other bays worthy of note are San Quintin, San Sebastian, Vizcaino, San Pablo, San Roque, Asuncion, Magdalena, Ballenas, Pequena, and Almejas on the Pacific side, while on the gulf or eastern side are San Felipe, San Luis, Remedios, Angeles, Animas, San Carlos, Concepcion, San Nicolas, San Basilio, Ventana, Muertos, Palmas and San Jose.

The ports open to foreign commerce are Ensenada, La Paz, Santa Rosalia and Magdalena bay. Ensenada is the capital of the southern district, Santa Rosalia is on the west shore of the gulf of California, opposite Guaymas, in the state of Sonora.

NUMISMATISTS OF CUBA SEEK NEW COINS

SANTIAGO, Cuba—For the first time in Cuban history, coin collectors are able to add to their collections pieces representing the national money system of the republic.

The government is receiving requests from many quarters for complete sets of the new issues. These include a \$5 gold piece, a silver dollar, and fractional silver coins representing 40, 20 and 10 cents, and nickel coins of 5, 2 and 1 cent denominations. The entire set stands at \$6.78.

Cuban's government does not desire to have the new coins kept from circulation at an early stage, as would be the case with numismatic enthusiasts at work, and for this reason there will be no promiscuous distribution. Collectors will be expected to bide their time, and take up the coins as they are obtainable in circulation.

BRAZIL AGAIN ALLOWS CODES FOR MESSAGES

SAO PAULO, Brazil—The business people of Sao Paulo and Santos, which is the great port of this city, are much gratified over the receipt of news from Rio de Janeiro to the effect that the government has permitted the use of certain codes in the transmission of messages.

With the beginning of the European war, in order to maintain absolute neutrality between the belligerents, an order was issued forbidding the sending of telegrams and cable messages in code form. The Rio de Janeiro Chamber of Commerce has been energetically at work to have the order modified. This has now been done.

The Western Telegraph Company of Rio de Janeiro announces that the governor of the state authorizes the use of the following codes: A B C, fifth edition; Scott, tenth edition; Lieber; Western Union; Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, with the exception of the supplement that treats of minerals and oils; Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, with the exception of the supplement concerning rubber; Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code, thirty-fifth edition. Announcement is further made that the English censor will not permit the use of any word contained in the code supplements, nor can more than one code be used in any one telegram. All messages continue to be sent at the risk of the sender. The sender must indicate the code to be used by the following prefixes: A B C, Scott, Lieb., Wucod, Ben., Bro., Mey.

TRADE NOTES

BALBOA, C. Z.—The cable address of the Panama canal on the isthmus is "Panacanal, Balboa Heights"; in the United States, "Panacanal, Washington."

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—A recent bill has been passed by the Congress exempting from military service laborers who are engaged in planting corn for the next harvest.

QUITO, Ecuador—On the opening of the night school for artisans at Alausi there was an initial attendance of 50 pupils. Rafael Navarete, who is in charge, expects good progress.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—Boards of agriculture have been formed in the city of Grecia and the village of Palmares. The presidents are Fructuoso Chaverri and Manuel Carballo, respectively.

LIMA, Peru—The principal bank in Peru at present is the Banco del Peru, with a paid up capital of \$9,733,000. It acts as the government's agent.

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia—United States Consul I. A. Manning advises manufacturers to get in touch with local importers as goods in demand cannot reach here as usual.

CUENCA IS NOTED FOR PANAMA HATS

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—Many persons who use the popular Panama hats of the present day probably do not realize that the greater number of them come from Ecuador, and that it is mainly around the city of Cuenca that the Indians carry on this work of weaving the fiber into sombreros.

High up in the Andes, Cuenca now is striving to get into touch with the capital, and the Huigra-Cuenca railroad is being constructed as fast as the working forces can be augmented. Having heard of the ancient history of the place, the visitor is rather surprised on arriving to notice that there is a decided touch of modernity to the city. Some of the public buildings are attractive, and the picturesque distribution of the street life is strikingly evidenced by the natives who, in their characteristic dress, throng the central market square.

ISLANDS NEAR JAMAICA YIELD SALT IN PLENTY

Turks and Caicos Group Are Dependencies of Crown Colony and Have Notable History

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
KINGSTON, Jamaica—It is perhaps not generally known that the salt-producing Turks and Caicos islands are dependencies of Jamaica. These islands are geographically situated between 21 and 22 degrees north latitude, and 71 and 72 degrees 37 minutes west longitude, and are among the most southeastern of the Bahama group. They were discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon.

There are some reasons for the contention that Grand Turk is identical with Guanahani, the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but another island in the Bahama group has been awarded that distinction. The Turks islands derived their name from the fact that a peculiar kind of cactus, looking much like a Turkish fez, once grew there in abundance.

The islands comprise Grand Turk, which is seven miles long and one and a half miles wide; Salt Cay, and a few other cays which are not inhabited. They were first settled by Bermudians in 1670, and the custom of these settlers was to occupy one portion of the year in raking up salt on these islands (or cays) and return to their native Bermuda upon the close of the season.

The French and Spanish frequently endeavoring to obtain possession of these islands, it became necessary to appoint an educated and responsible person to reside there to protect the interests of the British crown.

For this purpose Andrew Symmer was deputed by the government of Nassau to take up his office there, and in an order from council dated June 29, 1871, many regulations were made for managing the Salinas and for the restoration and preservation of law and order among the population.

Under a new order passed in council under date of Aug. 4, 1873, the government was administered by a commissioner, as the principal executive officer, who was also president of the legislative board, this consisting of the president, the judge of the supreme court (an ex-officio member), and not more than four nor less than two appointed by the crown. The governor of Jamaica has the supervision of the local government, and acts as the medium of communication between the colonial office and the commissioner.

The assent of the governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the legislative board is necessary. The legislature of Jamaica reserves the right also of passing laws affecting the Turks and Caicos islands.

The salt produced on these islands and cays is all shipped in bulk on sailing vessels. About 40 bushels to each registered ton is calculated as the quantity carried by each ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs 80 pounds, and a bushel of ground 195 pounds. Manned by 10 men, a lighter takes from 50 to 70 tons of salt per day to a vessel, and a ship of 200 tons is often loaded in a day by four boats, which is remarkably quick. The salt is the chief export, and its quality has gained for it a good reputation.

CHILEANS OBSERVE NOTABLE EVENTS

SANTIAGO, Chile—New laws authorizing the observance of a number of important holidays in the republic have been passed by the House of Deputies of the Federal Congress of Chile. Sept. 18 has been designated as a holiday in commemoration of the national independence, and on the following day important victories of the Chilean army and navy also are to be duly celebrated. May 21 is set aside for the observance of victories in defense of the national integrity.

The primary and secondary schools are also asked to make special observance of May 21, when the history of Chile as well as the civic duties of the coming citizens will be discussed by the teaching staffs.

ELEVATORS FOR ARGENTINE GRAIN CALLED NECESSITY

Buenos Aires Agricultural Expert Tells What Proper Facilities for Storing Mean

ROSARIO, A. R.—Better facilities for handling of the grain, numerous elevators for storing the surplus harvest, these to act as some sort of warrants depository, are some of the essentials in Argentina in order that the country may reap the full benefit of its agricultural development, says G. T. Holm in an exhaustive article in the Buenos Aires Standard.

Mr. Holm has had long experience in dealing with the wheat question. He writes on the subject in part as follows:

"Grain elevators especially adapted for the storage of cereals are needed in the Argentine Republic. Such are to be found all over the world. The greater number, the more advanced the prosperity of the country producing grain. If it is held necessary for the farmer to shelter his implements, his tools, his cattle, then more so is it necessary to shelter his products.

"The sound storage of cereals has been proved necessary, and experience has demonstrated that sound storage is surest obtained in places especially constructed for the object. Every farmer knows the necessity of securing his crop against deterioration.

"This country must learn to handle its grain by machinery instead of manual labor, just as it is transported by machinery instead of on the backs of animals. The elevator question means nothing more or less than a gradual substitution of machinery for manual labor, and the history of substitution during the past hundred years has made this substitution a recognized necessity among enlightened people. As far as storage is concerned, it must be borne in mind that grain elevators are nothing more than 'educated sheds,' and that the elevator does all those things that any shed does, in a far better, more economical manner, and at the same time does much which the shed cannot do.

"The elevator is the caja de conversión for the warrant. In it is deposited something equally valuable as the gold in the caja de conversión. The gold there guarantees the value of the paper money, the grain in the elevators guarantees the value of the warrants. But just as the value of the paper money depends on the gold being deposited safe and sound in the caja de conversión, so the value of a warrant depends on the grain being deposited safe and sound.

PARAGUAY LIBRARY BOUGHT BY HARVARD

ASUNCION, Paraguay—The notable collection of books belonging to Senor Blas Garay, editor and famous Paraguayan historian, has been purchased for the account of Harvard University, and has been made ready for shipment to Boston.

The books are considered of exceptional value and comprise government publications dating from the earliest time of the republic. The entire purchase consists of 2400 volumes. It is the most complete collection ever sent out of the country and second only to that owned by the government. Much material is included covering the wars of Francisco Solano Lopez, especially concerning the boundary dispute with Bolivia. There are also many old files of newspapers.

This purchase was effected through Walter Lichtenstein, who is traveling through South America, buying books for Harvard University.

ARGENTINE WOOL TO BE WASHED AT HOME

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Argentine wool exporters learn that a modern wool-washing plant will be established in this country soon. The three smaller plants at present in operation here attend only to the local needs of the country. Their machinery, besides, is not of the most modern kind. The bulk of the wool in export, approximately 160,000 metric tons a year, is forwarded uncleaned. France, Belgium and Germany have in the past received great quantities of unwashed wool for no other purpose than washing it and reexporting it in clean condition.

One of the firms now engaged in the business states that it intends to begin competing with European wool washers. Modern machinery will be installed, and the by-product, known as wool grease, will be disposed of to advantage, it is expected.

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MODERN CUBA REFLECTS THE WORK OF RULER

English Writer Credits President Menocal With Knowing Needs of Republic—Also Gives President Wilson Praise

HAVANA, Cuba—A newcomer among the independent nations of the western hemisphere, Cuba furnishes to many observant foreigners a subject matter of the greatest interest. In political development, as well as in its agricultural and commercial progress, the Caribbean republic is as yet, perhaps, at the threshold of its career. But signs are multiplying to the effect that modern Cuba means to take its place among successful countries, and, as noted writers revisit the island after the lapse of years and find how the republic is keeping steady under conditions that are often of a trying nature, there is applause on their part because the democratic experiment is working out so well.

Among recent publicists and authors who have told their impressions of the new Cuba, a first place must be assigned to Sydney Brooks, the well-known English traveler and international authority who, in a leading publication shows why Cuba is making such political progress. Referring first to some of the less acceptable phases of the erstwhile United States supervision of Cuban affairs, Mr. Brooks says: "The Platt amendment is no longer used as a cloak for fussy meddling in the details of Cuban administration. Cuban-American relations, in short, are at last placed on a footing of reason, equity and mutual self respect."

"Two factors above all others are responsible for this transformation. One is the accession to the American presidency of a man of wide and tolerant outlook, with a sound conviction that all peoples who aspire to be self governing must draw their strength from within, and must learn by doing, and not by being either coddled or coerced by some external agency. The other factor is the accession to the Cuban presidency of a man of the highest character, devoted to his country's good, of wide business experience, trusted by his fellow citizens of all classes, and endowed with a decisive and energetic temperament."

Mr. Brooks' description of the qualities of President Menocal is said by those who know him intimately to be one of the best pen pictures ever made of the present chief executive.

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Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

The property at the corner of Isabella and Ferdinand streets, Park square district, belonging to the First Reformed Presbyterian church, has been purchased today by the Commonwealth Associates, Inc. There is a lot of land containing 6741 square feet, together with a brick and stone church, assessed for a total of \$48,700, of which \$33,700 is on the land. The lot has a frontage on Ferdinand street of 80 feet and of 100 feet on Isabella street, being irregular in shape. The new owners intend to raze the present church building and erect two brick and concrete structures covering the entire lot from plans by Hurd & Gore. One of these buildings has been leased for a long term of years to the General Film Company. Frederick L. Gowan acted for the grantor, and the purchaser was represented by Colman & Street.

Title has changed hands today on those four-story brick mercantile buildings situated 62-66 High street, corner of High place in the wholesale district. They are owned by Charles T. Wheelock and one other as trustees, and purchased by David J. Donahue. The total assessment is \$97,400 including \$73,400 carried on 3780 square feet of land.

A small property sold in the South End is taxed in the name of Robert Treat Paine Associates, and numbered 13 Dillaway street, just off Hollis street, consisting of a 3 1/2 story brick building and 2754 square feet of land. The parcel is taxed on \$16,300 including \$11,000 land value. The city of Boston which has been making street improvements in the vicinity is the buyer.

Through the office of Myer Dana, Henry Birkner, executor of the will of Julius Fischer, has conveyed to Goldie Swartz the house at No. 201 W. Springfield street, between Columbus avenue and Tremont street. The property is assessed for \$5000 including \$2400 carried on 1600 square feet of land.

Loren D. Towle has purchased the five-story stone and brick office building located at 20 to 22 Kilby street, near the corner of State street and in the center of the insurance district. The lot contains 1900 square feet of land which is valued by the assessors at \$133,000 and the building at \$27,000, making a total assessed valuation of \$160,000. Annie L. Richards was the grantor.

In connection with the above transaction, Mr. Towle has sold to Annie L. Richards the four-story brick and stone building located at 144 Huntington avenue, corner of West Newton street. The building contains eight large apartments. The total assessed valuation is \$96,000 of which \$51,200 is on the 6026 square feet of land. H. J. Russell was the broker in both transactions.

CITY PROPER AND BACK BAY

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased for investment from the trustees of the French estate, the mercantile building 138-144 Lincoln street, Boston, consisting of a six-story and basement brick building and 2855 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$80,700, of which \$45,700 is the assessment on the land. G. W. Whittier & Brother were the brokers.

The same purchasers have taken title through the office of Cabot, Cabot & Forbes to the two brick apartment houses at 68 and 70 Westland avenue, Back Bay. There are 5520 square feet of land assessed for \$16,600, the total assessment being \$46,000. George B. Burrage et al. were the grantors.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Henry W. Savage, Inc., has sold for Mary C. Packer the estate at 75 Georgia street, near Elm Hill avenue, Roxbury, consisting of a large frame dwelling and 7000 square feet of land. The whole is assessed on a valuation of \$10,000 of which \$3100 is on the lot. Deeds have passed conveying to Lewis Lipsky who bought for occupancy.

Through the office of Myer Dana, 209 Washington street, Israel Kagno has conveyed to Grace Lanes, a two family house No. 71 Claxton street, near Franklin field, with 7451 square feet of land, assessed for \$1500. The building is new and not yet assessed. The purchaser buys for a home.

Robert A. Neale and wife are the new owners of a frame dwelling numbered 6-8 Elmone street, near Watertown street, assessed in the name of Martha F. Bronson for \$3600. There is a land area of 7137 square feet, which carries \$1400 of that amount.

Papers have been placed on record in the sale of a frame dwelling, number 23 Radford lane, corner of Bucknell street, valued on the assessors books at \$6700. This amount includes \$2700 carried on 9100 square feet of land. Thomas H. Connolly conveyed title to Annie E. Higgins. The same grantor also conveyed title to Annie E. Higgins, building land on Hamilton and Clarkson streets containing 6300 square feet and assessed for \$1800.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARIES

Last weeks totals made another splendid showing, being away above the figures of the past two years, excepting the amount of money loaned on mortgages, which was more than double in 1913, owing to an unusually large mortgage placed at that time. The trend of the real estate market is most satisfactory to every one in touch with it, and the outlook stimulates continued confidence.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending May 29, 1915:

Transf.	Mort.	Am't.
May 24.....	72	8165.336
May 25.....	91	185,503
May 26.....	108	1,082,057
May 27.....	99	195,076
May 28.....	180	506,765
May 29.....	96	228,285
Totals.....	651	\$2,408,422
Same week 1914.....	478	1,148,572

Same week 1913..... 505 239 7,071,144
Week ending May 22 588 294 1,067,128
The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the month of May, 1915:

No. transfers	1915	1914	1913
No. mortgages	2,404	2,267	2,417
At mortgages	1,299	1,175	1,140
At mortgages	\$6,569,029	\$7,824,499	\$7,071,144

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Virginia st., 17, ward 16; H. F. K. Helmsdorf; brick and steel garage.
Shawmut av., 624, ward 18; Edward Moakley; brick grain store.
West 6th st., 92, rear, ward 13; F. B. Murphy; brick and steel garage.
Chambers st., 10-12, yard 5; Walter S. Glendon; Warren and Gerrieh; brick and concrete garage.
Washington st., 471, ward 7; Washburn Realty Co.; brick store and office.
Falmouth av., 55, ward 26; Samuel Albee; brick market.
Bradford st., 29, ward 9; B. Elman; brick store and dwelling.
Columbus av., 325, ward 10; Chas. Snow; brick store and tenements.
East 8th st., 321, ward 15; H. Shuberg; brick store and dwelling.

B. U. CLASS DAY MARKED FORMALLY AND OUTING HELD

Law School Students Have Exercises in Isaac Rich Hall, Others Spend Day on Charles

Boston University class day exercises are held this afternoon, the students of the College of Liberal Arts gathering at Nuttings-on-the-Charles, at Waltham, for their program. The law students hold their class day in Isaac Rich hall, in the school building on Ashburton place.

At a meeting of the trustees of Boston University this noon President Murlin's action in securing resignation of Prof. Benjamin W. Van Riper was commended, as was his whole attitude in this connection. The appointments of Rachel L. Hardwick as teacher of gymnastics to women and of Lewis A. Brigham as instructor in mathematics were confirmed.

It was announced that for the third successive year the university has ended the season without a deficit. It was voted to remodel the upper amphitheater during the summer, providing three more class rooms ready for use next autumn.

The law school graduation guests included President Lemuel H. Murlin of the University, Dean Homer Albers, members of the faculty of the law school and prominent alumni.

Wilbert G. A. Lindquist of Chelsea has compiled some humorous statistics of the class. The class poem was written by Miss Jeannette M. Collins of Centerville, R. I. The orator of the occasion will be James H. Powers of Needham. The president, who will bestow upon each member a travesty gift, is Miss Ellen E. Coles of Dedham.

The class will attend in the evening, as guests, the dinner given by the Alumni Association of the College of Liberal Arts, which follows the business meeting at 5:30 p. m., at which President Murlin will address the members of the class.

The Alumni Association of the School of Theology holds a dinner and business session at the People's Temple, Columbus avenue, this evening at 6 p. m.

The commencement day program tomorrow will be conducted in Tremont Temple at 10:30 a. m. Dr. George A. Gordon, minister of the New Old South Church, will deliver the address. Degrees and diplomas will be awarded by President Murlin. Exercises in the afternoon and evening will close the week's activities.

SHIPPING NEWS

Although four steam trawlers and seven schooners arrived at the fish pier with fresh fish in time today's market. Prices were high and demand strong. There were no vessels at T wharf. South Boston arrivals: Str Spray 40,100 pounds, str Billow 41,800, str Crest 50,000, str Swell 35,000, str Ellen & Mary 29,700, str 99,000, str Richard Norman 94,000, Buema 23,100, W. A. Morse 26,900, W. H. Moody 29,200, and Progress 18,500. The Spray also had 2500 soles, 2200 scrod, Billow 3500 soles, 23,000 scrod, Crest 24,000 scrod, and Swell 10,000 scrod. Dealers prices per hundredweight were: Haddock \$7, steak \$8.75, market cod \$4.75, pollock \$5.25, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$2.25, and cusk \$3.25.

Capt. Axel Foss, commanding the coast guard cutter Winnimmet, the customs boarding tug at this port, left Boston today for New York, having been transferred to the metropolis. He will command the cutter Hudson at New York, one of the harbor cutters there. Capt. George B. Robinson, now in command of the Hudson, will take charge of the local cutter beginning tomorrow, planning to leave New York today. Boatwain Emil Christensen is in command of the Winnimmet today.

Captain Foss has had command of the Winnimmet more than 18 months, and resided in Cambridge. Captain Robinson was formerly in command of a tug boat at Boston, thus being more or less familiar with this port.

White Star liner Canopic is due here June 10, having left Palermo May 28 with 50 first-class, 91 second class, and 198 third-class passengers.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Iyanthes (Br), Scott, Port Natal, Algoa bay, Cape town, via St Lucia.

Str Sachem (Br), Lowe, Liverpool.
Str Nicholas Cuneo (Nor), Hansen, Cananawa from Baracoa.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor, Me.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk.
Tug Watappa, Almy, New York, twg bgs Lansford, Polatcong, and Summit Hill.

Tug Lackawanna, Totman, Hoboken, twg bgs Hopatcong and Canisteo.
Tug Wyoming, Clark, Perth Amboy twg bgs 785, 700 and 741.
Schr Ida B Gilson, Bangor.
Schr Morris & Cliff, McFadden, Rockport, Me.

Cleared

Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str City of Augusta, Thatcher, Philadelphia.

Str H F Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, do.
Str Gloucester, Hatch, Norfolk.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor.

Sailings

Tugs International; twg bgs Mahanoy, Portsmouth; Piedmont, twg bgs Nos. 20, Washington, D. C. 7 and 27, Baltimore; Watappa, twg bgs Lansford, Augusta, and Phatcong, Portland; Paoli, twg bgs Waverley, Newburyport.
Schr Mary Langdon, Rockport, Me.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Brighton, Jamaica; City of Columbus, Savannah; Sant Anna, Mediterranean port; Westminster, Hull; City of Malmoe, Malmoe; Sangstad, Banas; Oscar II, Copenhagen and Christiania; Mt Vernon, Port Antonio; Parima, Demerara, and St Thomas; Mirjam, Sydney; Rio Grande, Brunswick; Duca d'Abruzzi, Genoa and Naples; Alamo, Mobile and Tampa; ship Brynhild, Duffy, Bremen.

WHOLESALE PRICE OF FLOUR LOWER THAN LAST WEEK

Stocks of Grain in Public Elevators Show Large Increase Over Quantity Last Year This Time

Wholesale prices of flour are lower in the local market today than a week ago, the western wheat pits easing off considerably. Little change in the wholesale market is manifested however.

New spring flour prices range from \$1.25 to \$1.50 lower than present quotations. New Kansas flour is selling well at \$1 lower than present figures, for shipment in late August or September.

Prices quoted at wholesale today were: Spring patents \$7.50 to \$7.90, spring clears in sacks \$6.65 to \$7.30, special short patents \$8.05 to \$8.30, winter patents \$7.15 to \$7.50, winter straight \$6.60 to \$7.20, winter clears \$6.30 to \$6.90, and Kansas patents in sacks \$7 to \$7.30.

Last week the prices were: Spring patents \$7.85 to \$8.30, spring clears in sacks \$7.10 to \$7.65, special short patents \$8.50 to \$8.75, winter patents \$7.50 to \$7.85, winter straight \$6.90 to \$7.50, winter clears \$6.75 to \$7.30, and Kansas patents in sacks \$7.25 to \$7.70.

Stocks of grain in public elevators in Boston today total 434,882 bushels wheat compared to 226,786 bushels for the corresponding period of last year, 839 bushels corn, compared with 6567 bushels last year at this time, and 5814 bushels oats in comparison with 31,357 bushels last year.

J. J. STORROW TAKES SEAT IN COUNCIL TODAY

James J. Storrow, the newly-elected city councilor, who qualifies before Mayor Curley this afternoon at the council meeting, conferred with his honor on city affairs generally at noon today. He will serve the rest of the council year, a permanent councilor being elected next December for a single year, to complete the unexpired term of William H. Woods.

Action on Mayor Curley's veto of the city council's segregated budget for the sewer division is to be taken at the meeting today, and the belief was expressed at city hall that the council would come to a final decision on the budget problem which has been at the front at city hall for many weeks.

In vetoing the segregated budget of the council which had been reduced successively from 227 items to 114 items and finally to 72 items, the mayor offered a lump-sum budget for the sewer division amounting to \$225,208.50, representing the aggregate of the segregated budget. Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan has given an opinion that the council has no authority under the city charter to originate appropriations, this prerogative being left to the discretion of the mayor alone.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable Island, 400; to Cape Race, N. F. 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 125. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 698; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 198; to Diamond Shoal lightship, 147, 330.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi (Ital), Naples for New York, was 634 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Sunday.
SS Canino, Rotterdam, etc. for New York, was 205 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8 p. m. Monday.
SS Ossabaw, Jacksonville, for Boston, was 158 miles northeast of St. Johns bar at noon Monday.

SS Colorado, New York for Galveston, was 43 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at 5 p. m. Monday.
SS Onondaga, Jacksonville for Boston, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p. m. Monday.
SS Saramacca, New York for Santiago, etc., was 44 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Monday.

COMBINATIONS FOR MORE TRADE ABROAD URGED

Boston Business Men Appearing Before Federal Trade Commission Here Largely Favor Plan of Uniting Their Interests

Combinations of business men and of banking interests for trade with other countries are favorably viewed by many of the Boston men who appeared before the federal trade commission at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today at the forenoon and afternoon sessions which will continue Wednesday, the commission going to New York for the latter end of the week.

Speakers this morning were Everett C. Morris, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; John S. Lawrence of Lawrence & Co., Benjamin Joy, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank; Arthur H. Weed, secretary and counsel for the Manufacturing Chemists Association, Howard Conoley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, and Edward A. Filene. The full membership of the trade commission was present.

The commission is making this preliminary observation of the sentiment in the trade centers of the country before pursuing its inquiry into the overseas trade situation and the contention that combinations of small exporters are necessary to successfully advance the trade of the country abroad.

Joseph B. Davies of Wisconsin is chairman of the federal commission. The other members are Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, the vice-chairman; William J. Harris of Georgia; Will H. Parry of Seattle, Wash., and George Rublee of New Hampshire. Francis G. McAdo, son of the secretary of the United States treasury, accompanied the commission as special attorney.

Mr. Morris said that one of the most difficult things in connection with trade abroad is to secure reliable information as to trade conditions in other countries. He believed that to be successful in such trade the manufacturer must be willing to make special articles with which to compete with manufacturers of other countries.

Mr. Filene said that the banks must lay the foundations for trade with other nations. Business men here, he said, must have facilities at least comparable with those of competitors from other markets. Banks must take a broad view, he said, and not let the thought of immediate profits rule their endeavors.

Mr. Joy said that the greatest difficulty facing the manufacturers who wish to engage in the South American trade is the lack of organization. He said that the first cost of establishing business in that country is borne by one enterprising bank and then others come in and take advantage of its efforts. The small manufacturer, he believed, has no place in trade with other nations except as a component part of a combination of exporters. He said such trade was difficult to obtain and hard to hold.

TWO NEW HAVEN BILLS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR

(Continued from page one)

any of its subsidiary companies be in any way affected.

"(2) The commission also felt it to be absolutely indispensable to prevent a recurrence of the acts which have disgraced the recent history of the company and to adjust conditions so as to make it reasonably certain that the road will operate for the future in conformity with the principles of our laws and under proper public supervision. To accomplish this purpose it advised the New Haven company to ask Connecticut to limit strictly the broad powers which that state has heretofore granted, and I am informed that this part of the program has been carried out in good faith. It also urged a further investigation with a view to determining the precise action which is necessary and expedient to harmonize the confused relations between the railroad company and the statute laws of the commonwealth and to secure a compliance with those laws for the future. Provision for such an investigation was embodied in the resolve which the commission recommended."

Continuing the Governor says the "amendments offered and adopted during the closing hours of the present legislative session have now made radical changes in this program, changes decidedly contrary to the public interest, and that strike a most destructive blow at the wise and settled policy of the commonwealth."

With regard to Senate bill 567, relative to the issue of stock, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness by railroad corporations, the Governor in his veto message says:

"I am surprised to find, however, that the pending bill has been radically changed from the commission's draft, for what reason or upon what demand I can only conjecture, so that under its present terms the railroad corporations are given a positive right, apart from

any approval by the public service commission, to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for lawful purposes, up to twice the amount of their capital stock; in other words, Massachusetts is placed in the peculiar position of preventing uniformity after a sister state, in order to secure uniformity, has adjusted her standard to meet our own!

A still more important and far-reaching objection to the bill in its present form is its total disregard of the recent and costly lessons of the danger involved in the assumption of excessive fixed charges by these public service corporations, a disregard that is the more surprising in view of the fact that for months the Legislature has been laboring to extricate the Boston & Maine railroad from difficulties largely due to this very cause. To safeguard the railroad companies from a repetition of the mistake of incurring fixed charges out of safe proportion to their capital stock was the express purpose of the provision which the public service commission incorporated in its bill, and that purpose, so signally justified by the experience of the investors in Boston & Maine stock and by the present financial difficulties of that road, is wholly frustrated by the provisions of the bill in its present form.

It was with relation to these vetoed measures that Attorney-General Atwill tried to secure action requiring the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads to continue their policy of discounting switching charges on freight handled at the Commonwealth dock in South Boston.

Governor Walsh's position is that if he can do so, he will assist the attorney-general to obtain his point. For this reason, the Governor is willing that any amendment which may be drawn to cover the attorney-general's objection to the bill should go on.

This morning Governor Walsh, Attorney-General Atwill, Chairman Edward F. Mcweeney of the Boston port board, with the members of the public service commission and Attorney George W. Anderson, were in conference with reference to the attorney-general's contention. It was agreed that Mr. Atwill should prepare an amendment to be submitted to a second conference of the same parties this afternoon. If agreed to the Legislature may recall the Boston & Maine bill in order to amend it to conform to the opinion of the attorney-general.

Governor Walsh said: "There is nothing in the Boston & Maine bill, as it is drawn, which would call for a veto. I have favored the Boston & Maine bill and in itself have no objection to make to it. The question of what is omitted from that bill is the only one about which there may be any concern. As the Boston & Maine bill came to me, I would have signed it, but inasmuch as the attorney-general feels that there should be some further safeguard in this bill in relation to the Boston & Maine contract concerning the commonwealth pier, I feel that he should be considered and should be given the opportunity to so amend the bill."

It can be assumed from what the Governor stated that if the Atwill amendment should meet with opposition in the Legislature he would not endanger the whole bill by the interposition of a veto on that account.

The agitation over the switching charges arose from an announcement of the Boston & Maine that it was to discount its arrangement to absorb the charges.

The attorney-general claimed that there had been an agreement with the commonwealth to absorb the charges and that the commonwealth's contract with the Hamburg-American line had been made on this basis. If the agreement was broken, the commonwealth would have to pay the charges in order to keep its contract with the steamship line.

Governor Walsh has signed the bill reorganizing the board of registration in dentistry and establishing the so-called "dental nurse," who is authorized to clean teeth in state institutions and public schools.

The bill also raises the requirements for practice of dentistry in the commonwealth.

There has been a several years' contest over the dental nurse feature. Factions of the dentists divided, many of them opposing the creation of the dental nurse as an encroachment on business. Others held that they would be an asset to business if they were allowed to work only under a registered dentist. They could relieve him of considerable work of a minor nature.

A compromise was reached by which the dental nurse can assist the registered dentist only in state institutions and the public schools.

SUFFRAGISTS OF A COUNTY ORGANIZE

NORRISTOWN, Pa.—Woman suffragists of Montgomery county organized here recently.

Mrs. Brown of Ardmore was elected county leader; Mrs. George Carson of Plymouth meeting, vice-leader; Mrs. Morrell, secretary, and Mrs. Barnes of Lansdale, treasurer. Headquarters will be opened in Norristown shortly. It was decided to raise \$10,000 to carry on the suffrage campaign, says a despatch to the Philadelphia North American.

MASONIC TEMPLE DEDICATED

MERIDIAN, Miss.—The New Scottish Rite cathedral costing \$100,000 was dedicated here recently. The occasion was the annual spring reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons, George Fleming Moore of Washington, grand commander of the Supreme Council Scottish Rite Masons, was master of ceremonies, says the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings	EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York	Sailings from Hongkong
*Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam, June 1	Shidzuka Maru, for Seattle, May 27
*Zee, for London, June 1	Mexico Maru, for Tacoma, May 31
*Lapland, for Liverpool, June 1	Siberia, for San Francisco, June 1
*United States, for Copenhagen, June 3	Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco, June 8
*Cretic, for Naples-Genoa, June 3	Chiyo Maru, for Tacoma, June 11
*Santa Anna, for Naples-Marseilles, June 5	Aki Maru, for Seattle, June 15
*Duca degli Abruzzi, for Naples, June 5	China, for San Francisco, June 15
*Genoa, for London, June 5	Canada Maru, for Tacoma, June 21
*Esquimaux, for Bordeaux, June 5	Manchuria, for San Francisco, June 21
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool, June 5	Tamba Maru, for Seattle, June 22
*Roma, for Athens, June 5	Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, June 29
*Oscar II, for Copenhagen, June 5	
*Cameroon, for Liverpool-Glasgow, June 11	Sailings from Yokohama
*St. Louis, for Liverpool, June 12	Seattle Maru, for Tacoma, May 27
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen, June 12	Persia, for San Francisco, May 28
*Duisburg, for London, June 12	Awa Maru, for Seattle, June 2
*Portland, for London, June 12	Korea, for San Francisco, June 5
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth, June 19	Shidzuka Maru, for Seattle, June 10
*Rotterdam, June 19	Siberia, for San Francisco, June 12
*Canada, for London, June 19	Mexico Maru, for Seattle, June 17
*Dante Alighieri, for Naples-Genoa, June 17	Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco, June 17
*Vigore, for Liverpool, June 18	Chiyo Maru, for Tacoma, June 24
*St. Paul, for Liverpool, June 19	China, for San Francisco, June 24
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux, June 19	Aki Maru, for Seattle, June 30
*America, for Naples-Genoa, June 19	
*Orinda, for London, June 19	Sailings from Honolulu
*San Guilelmo, for Naples, June 22	Niagara, for Vancouver, May 28
*Noordam, for Rotterdam, June 22	Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco, June 1
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa, June 23	Sierra, for San Francisco, June 5
*Arabic, for Liverpool, June 23	Persia, for San Francisco, June 8
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen, June 23	Korea, for San Francisco, June 15
*Patric, for London, June 24	Ventura, for Seattle, June 17
*Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow, June 24	Siberia, for San Francisco, June 22
*Caserta, for Naples, June 25	Makura, for Vancouver, June 25
*Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa, June 26	Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco, June 29
*Kristianfjord, for Bergen, June 26	
*New York, for Liverpool, June 26	Sailings from Manila
*Corland, for Bordeaux, June 26	Mexico Maru, for Tacoma, June 6
*Rhinland, for Rotterdam, June 29	China, for San Francisco, June 17
*Frederik VIII, for Copenhagen, June 30	Canada Maru, for Tacoma, June 27
*Adriatic, for Liverpool, June 30	Ventura, for San Francisco, June 5
	Makura, for Vancouver, June 10

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2	THURSDAY, JUNE 3	FRIDAY, JUNE 4	SATURDAY, JUNE 5	SUNDAY, JUNE 6	MONDAY, JUNE 7	TUESDAY, JUNE 8	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9	THURSDAY, JUNE 10	FRIDAY, JUNE 11	SUNDAY, JUNE 13	TUESDAY, JUNE 15	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16	THURSDAY, JUNE 17	FRIDAY, JUNE 18	SUNDAY, JUNE 20	TUESDAY, JUNE 22	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23	THURSDAY, JUNE 24	FRIDAY, JUNE 25	SUNDAY, JUNE 27	MONDAY, JUNE 28	TUESDAY, JUNE 29	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30	THURSDAY, JUNE 1	FRIDAY, JUNE 2	SUNDAY, JUNE 4	MONDAY, JUNE 5	TUESDAY, JUNE 6	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7	THURSDAY, JUNE 8	FRIDAY, JUNE 9	SUNDAY, JUNE 11	MONDAY, JUNE 12	TUESDAY, JUNE 13	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14	THURSDAY, JUNE 15	FRIDAY, JUNE 16	SUNDAY, JUNE 18	MONDAY, JUNE 19	TUESDAY, JUNE 20	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21	THURSDAY, JUNE 22	FRIDAY, JUNE 23	SUNDAY, JUNE 25	MONDAY, JUNE 26	TUESDAY, JUNE 27	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28	THURSDAY, JUNE 29	FRIDAY, JUNE 30	SUNDAY, JUNE 1	MONDAY, JUNE 2	TUESDAY,
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SCHOOL LEADERS ISSUE PROGRAM FOR CONFERENCE

First Annual Meeting to Be
Held by Superintendents of
State to Open at Harvard June
28 and Continue for Week

The first annual conference to be held by school superintendents of towns and superintendency unions in Massachusetts has been called by the state board of education at Harvard University beginning June 28 and continuing through July 3. The conference does not include school superintendents of the 33 cities in Massachusetts. The remaining 160 superintendents are eligible. Already over 100 have signified their intention of being present.

The conference will open with a general meeting on Monday morning, June 28, at 10:45 o'clock in Seaver hall, Francis G. Wadsworth, state agent of education, presiding. Paul H. Hanus, professor of education at Harvard University, and Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education, will be the speakers. With one exception all others on the program of the conference are superintendents.

From 1:45 to 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a meeting of union superintendents, with F. H. Benedict, Cohasset, in the chair. Superintendency unions are formed by the combination of rural districts for school administrations. Loring G. Williams of Harwich is to speak on provisions that should be made for transportation of pupils. A. R. Paull of Pepperell will speak on supervision of the noon hour in consolidated schools.

From 2:50 to 3:45 o'clock the general topic will be, "The after training of teachers." Frederick B. Van Ornam of Northborough will be chairman. On the program are C. S. Lyman of Hudson on "The Value of Local, County and State Teachers' Meetings"; C. L. Randall, Dracut, "The Value of Exchange Visits by Teachers"; Charles F. Prior, Fairhaven, "The Value of Superintendents' Visits and Letter Bulletins to Teachers."

On the same afternoon there will be a meeting of the department of superintendents of towns not in unions. From 1:45 to 2:45 o'clock measuring efficiency in supervision of schools will be the topic of discussion presented by F. E. Clerk of Clinton and J. F. Scully of Arlington. Robert J. Fuller of North Attleboro will preside.

John D. Brooks of Newburyport will preside at the meeting from 2:50 to 3:45 o'clock for the discussion of the after-training of teachers. This will be divided as follows: "The Value of Local, County and State Teachers' Meetings," Burr J. Merriam, Marblehead; "Advantages of Summer School Work," J. R. Faussey, West Springfield; "The Place of the Principal in Teacher Training," S. F. Herron, Winchester; "Value of Superintendents' Visits and Letter Bulletins to Teachers," Austin H. Fitts, Norwood.

Tuesday, June 29, will be given over to committee hearings on the new course of studies, as follows: 9:30 to 12:30, English expression, Frederick B. Van Ornam (chairman), L. G. Williams of Harwich and John R. Faussey of West Springfield; 9:30 to 11, penmanship, C. L. Randall (chairman), C. D. Stiles of South Deerfield; 9:30 to 12:30, arithmetic, C. W. Humphrey (chairman), L. T. Hopkins of Yarmouthport; F. E. Clerk of Clinton; 9:30 to 2:30, geography, C. S. Lyman (chairman), F. S. Brick of Montague and A. G. Eldridge of Blackstone.

One forty-five to 3:45, history and civics, J. C. Davis, chairman, John E. De Meyer of Abington, Walter K. Putney of Hopkinton and C. C. Ferguson of Milbury; nature study, F. C. Johnson, chairman, A. J. Chidester of Warren, R. J. Fuller of North Attleboro; handwork and drawing, R. I. Bramhall, chairman, E. F. Howard of East Northfield and L. O. Cummings of Franklin; music, William F. Sims, chairman, and H. R. Williams of Wenham.

These committees will make their reports at a joint conference on Wednesday. In the morning reports will be given by the committees on penmanship, English literature, arithmetic and geography. In the afternoon reports will be made on the music, English expression, nature study and physiology, history, drawing and handwork committees.

The reorganization of elementary education will be the topic of the conference on Thursday morning, July 1. Mr. Wadsworth will preside. E. W. Robinson of Webster will speak on the six and six plan; George H. Bemis of Revere on the intermediate school and E. S. Cobb of Weymouth on the need of more uniformity in the annual reports.

In the afternoon there will be a field day program at Soldiers field, with Austin H. Fitts, manager, and F. W. Kingman of Walpole as assistant manager.

"Professional Standards of Action Among Superintendents" is the topic for Friday morning, to be presented by F. A. Wheeler of Munson, L. O. Cummings of Franklin and J. C. Davis of Canton. State certificates of teachers will be discussed by Ernest W. Fellows of Framingham and Albert S. Cole of Dartmouth. F. W. Kingman of Walpole is to preside. William Orr, deputy commissioner of education, will open a discussion on improvement of school administration.

On Friday afternoon and Saturday morning the conference will meet jointly with the American Institute of Instruction.

MORE THAN 500 CHILDREN GUESTS OF THE NEWSBOYS

Caledonian Grove the Scene of
Successful Event — Mayor
Curley Shakes Hands, Speaks

There were more than 500 children at Caledonian grove, West Roxbury, yesterday as the guests of the Boston Newsboys Union. Three trolley cars, a number of automobiles, sightseeing cars and motor trucks left Postoffice square shortly after 10 o'clock, conveying the party to the grove.

A ball game between a team from the guests and the newsboy hosts resulted in victory for the former by a score of 6 to 5. At 12:30 a box of luncheon was served to each one present while the band gave a concert. At 1:30 o'clock the athletic events were started and later ice cream, popcorn and peanuts were passed around.

The final surprise came along at about 5:30 when souvenirs were given out, each boy receiving a pocket knife and collapsing pencil, and each girl a bracelet or necklace with pendant.

Mayor Curley paid a visit to the grove early in the afternoon, shook hands with the children and made a brief address. Late in the afternoon the children were taken home and both guests and newsboys were unanimous in declaring the event a great success.

Among those who acted as matrons and gave much assistance were Mrs. Lillian Copeland, Miss Lillian Jacobs, Mrs. S. D. Saxe, Mrs. Benjamin H. Robish, Miss Ida Robish, Mrs. Samuel Sklar, Mrs. Hyman Weiner, Miss Helen Green and Mrs. Rabinovitz of Fall River. The committee in charge was headed by Nathan Sodekson, chairman; Benjamin H. Robish, secretary, and Charles Fraker, treasurer. Others on the committee were Samuel D. Sklar, Benjamin T. Waldman, Morris Miller, Daniel V. Mulken, Leo J. Buckley, Anthony Chester, Morris Levinson, S. Rodman and fully a dozen more.

COOPERATIVE PLAN IN PHILADELPHIA GAINS HEADWAY

PHILADELPHIA—Seventy-two hours to be saved in delivery and 25 per cent to be saved on the cost of produce—these are figures presented in favor of the plan of cooperative buying that will be started by West Philadelphia housewives in June, says the North American.

At a meeting held recently in the branch of the freg library, at Fortieth and Locust streets, Charles W. Baldwin, clerk of the market division of the bureau of city property, declared that the plan, which has the backing of William C. Ball, chief of the bureau, will bring fresh vegetables to the housekeeper's table as soon as they are gathered, packed and shipped. This, he said, will mean a saving of at least three days from the time of gathering until the time of consumption. Mr. Baldwin's plan, which was launched recently, received the support of a new group of housewives, who decided to start a publicity campaign in West Philadelphia to obtain 100 members for the organization.

Eggs, chickens, vegetables, fruits, will be handled by the cooperative market this summer, and it is hoped that by the fall the organization, to be known as the Philadelphia Consumers Association, will be able to handle staple groceries. Mr. Baldwin explained that a storehouse has been obtained at Sixty-ninth and Market streets, and that goods will be delivered to any West Philadelphia member by an auto-truck. Jitneys, he said, will be pressed into service to reach those living in Lansdowne and the outlying sections.

NAMES OF NEW POSTMASTERS ARE ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON—The following recess appointments of postmasters have been announced:

Illinois—James Ash, Lemont; William T. Byrnes, Grafton; Marion McCandless, Pinckneyville.

Indiana—James B. James, Charlestown; Robert J. Barkley, Moores Hill.

Michigan—Carl Pickert, Arcadia; Charles Myers, Clarkston.

New Jersey—George C. Valentine, Stanhope.

Ohio—Walker Prall, Bellefontaine; Earl R. Keselring, Lewisburg.

Pennsylvania—Edward J. Doggett, Freeland; John W. Mills, Jr., Koppel; J. B. Candy, Jr., Langhorne; J. M. Raab, Midway; T. W. Lauer, Milroy; Edward Weidenhamer, Milton; R. M. Hoover, Penbrook; S. E. Devlin, Saint Clair.

Wisconsin—H. R. Schumann, Kohler; Thomas McNulty, Spring Green.

CHINA COMMISSIONERS SEE PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA — Commercial commissioners from the republic of China, who are touring the country, arrived in Philadelphia and were entertained at the University of Pennsylvania and the Manufacturers Club. The visitors were taken for an inspection of the harbor, the Philadelphia navy yard and other places of interest.

FRESHMEN TO HOLD JUBILEE
An instrumental concert at 5 o'clock this afternoon will be a feature of the Harvard freshmen jubilee at Smith Halls. A buffet supper will follow, and at 7:30 p. m. the first interterritory singing contest will be held.

CLASSIFIED

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 12 lines to the inch.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Our Washing Crystal

Saves labor and blueing. Does away with rubbing and washing machines. Does not take the place of soap but a five cent crystal used with a bar of soap makes the soap go nearly twice as far, and no blueing is needed as the crystal contains sufficient.

Will not injure the most delicate fabric. Send one dollar for twenty-one five cent crystals. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Also splendid for washing dishes. It gives them a beautiful lustre, and will make the hands soft and white. Cleans and beautifully polishes silverware in a few minutes without rubbing.

Hotels and boarding houses as well as private homes find it convenient for washing silverware such as fancy sugar bowls and ornamental silver as it cleans the spots that are otherwise hard to reach. Also used for shining cut glass, window panes, glass doors, linoleums and woodwork. Try it once and you will never be willing to be without it.

V. R. JUDSON, Box 1182 Jacksonville, Fla.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOOD LARK  **For Cleansing the Scalp and Hair**
Shampoo CUBES
Delicately Perfumed
Sent anywhere in the United States or Canada for 25c
Originated and Prepared by
WOODARD CLARKE & CO., Portland, Ore.

REAL ESTATE

BORDERING CONN. RIVER—Ideal stock and dairy farm; cut 50 tons best hay with machine; keep 20 cattle, 5 horses; choice fruit; 500 cords wood, \$2000 worth pine; spring water at buildings; 2-story house, 10 rooms, tiled roof; cow barn 25x55, 20 tieups; horse stable 30x30 (cost \$1500), 6 open and box stalls, office, cellar, carriage house, etc.; good road; price \$6500, part cash. **CHAPIN FARM AGENCY**, 294 Washington st., Boston; E. D. STANFORD, East Westmoreland, N. H. (Catalogue postpaid).

PERMANENT COURT FOR SETTLING STRIKES FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—A permanent compulsory and non-political court of arbitration for the settlement of all railway labor disputes and strikes was advocated by A. M. Schoyer, resident vice-president of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, at a convention of the International Railway Fuel Association in this city recently. Mr. Schoyer said that the present arbitration system or any substitute recommended anywhere short of compulsory arbitration would end in the ruin of the carriers sooner or later—sooner, he thought.

"Among remedies for the present wage disputes and strikes which have been offered," said Mr. Schoyer, "is government ownership. The argument is that the government can borrow so much more cheaply than the roads can that there will be a great saving to the public. But this is an error because the interest rate paid is based on efficiency of operation. With the government owning the roads we would have the ward politicians in charge of terminals, the state politicians running divisions and the national politicians working the finances. The labor leaders would be in charge of the employees, and there would be no strikes because the men would get what they asked. As a result there would always be an operating deficit, which you and I as taxpayers would have to make good. But more important than this, the party in power at the time the roads went under government control would always remain in power. There are 2,000,000 men working directly for the roads, with 10,000,000 dependent on them, which would give the railway political machine at least 5,000,000 votes, enough to establish the balance of power on all occasions."

INDEPENDENCE DAY COMMITTEE IS NAMED

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Governor Brumbaugh has named the Independence day committee, which is to work in conjunction with a committee appointed under authority of Philadelphia city councils to arrange a celebration of July 4 in Philadelphia this year, says the Philadelphia North American. The members are: Charles A. Ambler of Abington, speaker of the House; Edward W. Bok of Merion, Richard Y. Cook of Darby, C. Tyson Krabe of Norristown, E. J. Laferty, Otto L. Mallory, George L. Merrill, Frank Van Roden, Congressman Vane and James A. Dunn, all of Philadelphia. The bill providing for the committee carries a state appropriation of \$10,000.

GERMAN PAPER SUPPRESSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—A monthly journal, the Internationale, edited by Franz Mehring and Rosa Luxemburg in Dusseldorf, has been suppressed by the censor. The first number contained some articles which the general commander of the seventh army corps objected to because they advocated peace.

WOMAN WORKERS ENTERTAINED

Mrs. Larz Anderson entertained several hundred young women connected with the Massachusetts Association of Women Workers at her Brookline estate yesterday. Outdoor games were played and prizes were awarded. Luncheon was served in the Italian garden at noon.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue; or Chicago Office, Suite 1313 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**Burill's
Tooth
Powder**
For those who have gold fillings, crown and bridge-work—"Burill's" cleanses so thoroughly it does not allow the food to collect under and around the dental work, and gives to the mouth a clean, sweet refreshed feeling. Endorsed by dentists. 25 cents. Burill's Tooth Preparations are marketed in two forms. Burill's Tooth Powder in large glass bottles with economic top, and Burill's Tooth Paste in pure tin tubes.
NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO., LYNN, MASS.

What An Idea!
THE PERFECT SHOE POLISHER 30 tcs
Complete with Polish and Dauber. Leather case folds backwards. Impossible to soil the hands. A money-saving convenience. Indispensable for Home, Office and on Vacations.
For Black and Tan Shoes Send 5c for both Outfits Pocket Specialties Co.
159 Sumner Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ROOMS TO LET

SINGLE AND DOUBLE Rooms for rent to men. Cambridge Y. M. C. A., 820 Mass. Ave. Modern conveniences; shower baths, swimming pool, barber shop, gymnasium, dining room connected; good food and service; 6 min. Boston, Park St. Subway Station. Tel. Cambridge 3880.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GOOD PAYING POSITIONS for girls taking a short course on adding and calculating machines. Elliott Fisher billing machines and typewriters no charge while learning. **HIGGINS**, 673 Boylston st.

YOUNG girl, between 16 and 18, who can sew, to learn millinery; small salary paid while learning. **E. BROWN**, 437 Fifth ave., room 601, New York.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for general housework; no washing; American preferred. **J. A. McCauley**, 20 Cotton st., Roslindale, Mass.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques

Hardware, Paints and Oils

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ROOMS—PITTSBURGH

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, next to bath, instantaneous heater, 5803 Fifth ave., two doors from Maryland. Phone 7771 Highland.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

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Farm Buildings
Richard Wade Sons & Co. Ltd.
HULL, Dept. C.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Miss Bratty
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
READY TO WEAR HATS
Choice Flowers and Veilings
54 Prospect Street, HULL. Nat. Tel. 3868.

OUTFITTERS
S. C. BASTOW
Hosier, Glover,
Gentlemen's Outfitter
8, Silver St., and 2, 4, 6, 8, Arcade, HULL
ALSO LADIES' OUTFITTER
Nat. Tel. 2850

BEVERLY
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
T. R. SNOW
Millinery and Dressmaking
General Drapery at lowest prices.
3 North St., Bury, Tel. 122.

Safeguarding Advertising

IT WILL SAVE TIME if those businesses and individuals who send in advertisements direct and who are not known to the Advertising Department of The Christian Science Monitor will accompany them by such references and other documents as will enable their advertisements to be accepted.

It is the custom of The Christian Science Monitor even in cases where there seems no reason to doubt the acceptability of advertisements, to make such investigation as will satisfy it that its readers will be reasonably safeguarded. Such investigation consumes time and may delay the insertion of advertisements until too late. It is therefore to the interest of intending advertisers to assist the Advertising Department in this manner.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES

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EUROPEAN
LEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Grand Pygmalion

YORKSHIRE'S GREAT SHOPPING CENTRE.
For the best value and most reliable Drapery, Furniture, Carpets and Fancy Goods you cannot do better than visit our vast stores. Our 40 departments, each a shop in itself, have always the very latest ideas and fashions to offer at moderate prices.
Every visitor is at liberty to call and examine our goods without being in any way urged to buy. We believe that the visitor of to-day is the customer of to-morrow.
Our wide range of styles and prices contains something suitable for every person and for every pocket.
For particulars send for illustrated catalogue. Free for the asking.

MONTEITH, HAMILTON & MONTEITH, Ltd.
GENERAL DRAPERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.
Boar Lane, Bank Street, Trinity Street, LEEDS.
Telephone: 629 Central.

EUROPEAN
LEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

UMBRELLA COVERS

THE SHOP THAT SHOWS THIS SIGN



FIXED PRICES.
LADIES' 4s. 6d.
GENTS' 4s. 11d.
from most dealers
and hatters. If
any difficulty
in procuring write
to J. S. & B. GAS-
COIGNE, STREET,
LEEDS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE LACE SHOP
WOODS & BAXTER

Specialists in
LACE, FASHIONABLE
NECKWEAR, BLOUSES
26 Commercial Street
LEEDS
Telephone: 2005

Duraine

10, BOND STREET, LEEDS
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
GOWN, COSTUME AND BLOUSE
SPECIALISTS.
Telephone No. 4753

Spirella

Guaranteed unbreakable and non-rustable.
Consultations by appointment.

HIGH CLASS MILLINERY
AND
TAILOR MADE COSTUMES

LOWEST PRICES
SATISFACTION ASSURED
S. CHAFFER & SON Ltd.,
6, New Bridge & 3, Lowerhead Row
Telephone 2513 LEEDS.

Madame Arthur

3 Bond Street, LEEDS
Tel. 2006 Central
Court Dressmaker and
Ladies' Tailor

Blouses, Skirts, Underclothing, Corsets

E. BARROWS & SON
FOOTWEAR

to your measure immediately
by the Pedegree System
Ask or write for illustrated folder.
10 King Edward Street, LEEDS
Telephone 873

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Haiste & Son
Gentlemen's
Outfitters
63 Vicar Lane
Corner of
Queen Victoria St.
LEEDS

RESTAURANTS

JACOMELLI
Restaurant and Cafe
Lunches and Dinner, a Specialty.
Best catering in Leeds.
52, Boar Lane, LEEDS
Telephone 3363.

PRINTERS

Prompt Attention and Fair Prices for
PRINTING & STATIONERY
From STEMBRIDGE & CO., Ltd.
20 St. Ann St., Leeds. Tel. 1162

USEFUL PRESENTS

SILVER JEWELRY
Eveleigh Bishop
CABINET MAKER AND SHOP FITTER
B. INGLE
CABINET MAKER AND SHOP FITTER
Maker of Air-Tight Windows and Cases
Workshop: Back Harrison St.
Residence: 12 Cliff Rd., Hyde Park
Leeds

PHOTOGRAPHERS

F. SCRIMSHAW
46 Woodhouse Lane, LEEDS
Sketch Portraits at reasonable prices.
AT HOME PORTRAITURE
A Specialty. Distance no object.

TAILORS

S. B. GILLATT
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILOR
3-5, King Edward Street, LEEDS

HAIR DRESSERS

B. HICKMAN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
We sell every Toilet requisite that a
Lady or Gentleman requires.

LAUNDRIES

Bankfield Laundry
Kirkstall Road
Courtney. Promptness. Excellence.

EUROPEAN
BRADFORD

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

J. H. Parker & Co.
Cabinet Makers and
Upholsterers
Gedwin St., Bradford
Reliable goods. Minimum
prices. Personal attention to
all orders. A comparison of
our prices will convince you
of the value we offer.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Corsets Guaranteed 12 Months
Unbreakable
Spirella Corsetiere
ANNICE FRANKLAND
73 Main Street, BINGLEY

LAUNDRIES

The Electric
Laundry Co., Ltd.
For a Pure Home Wash
St. Mary's Rd., Manningham
Bradford Telephone 3200

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

ARTHUR R. ROOME, Painter
CHOICE STOCK OF PAPER HANGINGS
"Star" Vacuum (Cheapest and Best)
Art Work, Photo Frames, etc.
201 Manningham Lane, Bradford
Telephone 579

RESTAURANTS

The TOKIO CAFE and
RESTAURANT CO., Ltd.
PIECE HALL YARD—Near Exchange
Bradford, Yorkshire, England

HARROGATE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
APARTMENTS with or without board;
bright; sunny rooms; close to "Stray";
Mrs. Thorpe, 2 Lancaster Rd., Harrogate

ROCHDALE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
HOYLE & CO.
Ladies' Glove Specialists
Smart Suede, in all shades and black;
Good wearing Kid, in all shades and
black; price 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d.
Washable Chambray, white and cream;
price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 6d.
Albion House
Spotland Road, Rochdale, Eng.

DRY CLEANING

WHY Wait Weeks for Your
DRY CLEANING?
We clean and tailor press
Costumes, Suits, etc., and
return in 2 or 3 days.
Brimrod Dry Cleaning Works
Telephone 613 ROCHDALE

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

For HOUSEHOLD SOAPS
and WASHING REQUISITES try
HUTTON & EDDISON
109 Boundary Street, ROCHDALE

TABLE SUPPLIES

SHEPHERD'S
FAMOUS HAM AND BACON
Delicious Flavour.
137 Whitworth Rd., Rochdale

ILLUSTRATING AND DESIGNING

Commercial Illustrating and Designing
In all its Branches
Advertisement Designs, Newspaper Illustrations
Book, Magazine and Cat-
alogue Covers, Posters
B. HOWARTH, 78 Sheriff St., Rochdale

ACCOUNTANT AND ESTATE AGENT

HUGH OLDHAM, F.C.R.A., F.A.A.
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR
ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT
Newgate, Rochdale

RAINCOATS

Reliable Raincoats
Ladies' and Gents' in "DEXTER," "KEN-
NETH," "DURWARD" and other makes.
R. N. LUPTON, 35 and 37 Yorkshire St.,
ROCHDALE, Tel. 814.

FLORISTS

Choice Flowers, Bouquets, Etc.
THOS. HOWARTH,
3 Millarow Road, ROCHDALE
Tel. 566.

MISCELLANEOUS

ORGAN WORKS
WE build, rebuild and tune
Church and Chamber Or-
gans, and a booklet we
have written about this work
(entitled "Organ-Craft"), will be
sent gladly to all who ask for it.
A. W. HAYTER AND SON
Organ Works, Letchworth, Herts

ESTATE AGENTS

COUNTRY HOUSES
ASHTEAD, Surrey. A charming village
within 16 miles of London, two miles
Epsom Downs. Convenient for all the best
beauty spots in the county. High class
residential district. Pure water. Main
drainage. Electric Light, Gas.
For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses
mail COBBETT & EDWARDS, Ashted,
Surrey, England.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE MISSES SHORT & APSEY
COSTUMIERS & DRESSMAKERS
1 Belmont Road, EXETER

CLOTHES PURCHASED

Ladies' and Gents' Clothing Purchased.
Highest value given. Prices on approval.
DIGGLE & TAYLOR.
Est. 1863. ROCHDALE.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIDLINGTON—Paying Guests received.
Pleasant 14th century, near sea. Terms mod-
erate. MISS BICKERS, San Pablo, Trin-
ity Road.

EUROPEAN
EDINBURGH

BOOTMAKERS

We know our boots will please you
WE MAKE THEM
OURSELVES AND
make them to please and suit
Please call or write us
We keep all sizes and 1/2 sizes
of all different widths
Ladies' Shoes—10s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.
Ladies' Boots—16s. 6d. to 21s.
The Wauwell Boot Store
16 Hanover St., EDINBURGH
Tel. Central 1887.

OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANT

Contractor to H. M. Government.
WILLIAM FOSTER
Drysalter, Oil and Colour Merchant, and
Varnish Manufacturer
54 HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH.
Telephone 800 Central.
Oils, Paints, Colours, and Varnishes
Brushes of every variety.
Household Goods of Best Quality.
Kept in Stock.

LEATHER GOODS

W. & J. MILNE, Ltd.
Hand Bags, Purses
Letter and Writing Cases
Dressing and Attache Cases
Luncheon Cases, etc.
Wristlet Watches
126, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH
Telephone: 2268 Central

IRISH LINEN

The Irish Linen Warehouse
(HUTCHISON & CO.)
House for Bed and Table Linen and
Handkerchiefs.
2 CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH
Telephone 4712 Central

ELECTRICIANS

WM. S. MORRISON & CO.
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters and
Electricians
13a George Street, EDINBURGH
Baths, Wash Hand Basins, etc., fitted up
on the latest principles.
Estimates supplied free.
Drains tested, and reports given.
Telephone 1232 Central. Established 1790.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Esther
Court Dressmaker
COSTUMES, BLOUSES
DAY AND EVENING GOWNS
Showrooms: 30 Stafford St. (West End)
Edinburgh. Phone: 3709 Central.

DRESSMAKER AND COSTUMIER

MISS
HALL, 99 Shandwick Place, Blouses, Un-
derskirts, Corsets kept in stock.

NURSERIES

MISS M. MITCHELL and ELDER
DELTA NURSERIES
Inveresk, Edinburgh
Hardy, Herbaceous, Rock and Bedding
Plants
Careful Packing Prompt Dispatch
Cut Flowers all the year round

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

DAVID FENDER
Hosier, Shirt-maker and Hatter
46 Shandwick Place, EDINBURGH
Telephone: 1882 Central. Estab. 1863

PHOTOGRAPHY

For best results in
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
of Amateurs' Negatives
J. B. WATSON
5, Frederick St. and 13 Shandwick Place
EDINBURGH

BOOKBINDERS

HENDERSON & BISSET
Law and General Bookbinders
61 Frederick Street Phone 4475 Central
(To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria)

COAL

FAMILY COAL MERCHANT
ANDREW STEWART, Colliery Agent
Herthill Coal Depot, Warriston Road,
Edinburgh. Telephone 5383 Central.

INFORMATION BUREAU

CONSULT Miss Chapman, 21, Castle St.,
about boarding, travel, tickets, shopping,
sightseeing guides; chaperones. Phone 8070.

GLASGOW

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

A Postal Order or cheque for
25s. will entitle you to
any address in the U. K. a case containing
24 tins of the choicest quality obtainable
in Peas, Peaches, Apples, and Pineapples.
A price list for other canned goods on
application.

JAMES WARDLE
CANNED GOODS MERCHANT
73 Dunlop Street, GLASGOW

HOME-MADE SHORTBREAD is supplied
in tins at 1s. 3d., 2s. 4d. and 2s. 6d.,
post free. MISS JEANIE GIBB, Strath-
view, Kilmacoll, Renfrewshire.

TAILORS

H. CUNNINGHAM
Tailor and Clothier
16 Bothwell Street, GLASGOW
Telephone: Central 2944

TYPEWRITERS

All makes of Typewriters for office work
of home use.
Repairs, Typewriting, and Duplicating.
DUNCAN & CO., The Typewriter Stores,
185, Hope Street, GLASGOW.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

TWO paying guests received in private
house situated in best part of Glasgow.
West; bright, airy, retired; 5 min. from
three car lines. Vegetarians also catered
for. Every comfort. MISS STUART
CRANSTON, 29, Bute Gardens, Glasgow.

EUROPEAN
GLASGOW

JEWELRY AND SILVERPLATE

A. K. HILLSON
Practical Jeweller and Silverplater
Jewellery and Silver-plate repaired and
altered.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired
and regulated.
Personal attention given to all orders.
Charges Moderate.
62 Buchanan St., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

BOOTS AND SHOES

"FITWELL"
37 Renfield Street, GLASGOW
SPECIALISTS IN
MEN'S FOOTWEAR
THREE BRANDS
"FITWELL" "SELECTA" "OMEGA"
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

SHIP BROKERS

ERL. ANSTENSEN
SHIPBROKER
83 HOPE STR., GLASGOW
• Telegrams: "Anstensen"

DUBLIN

LAUNDRIES

Whitechurch Laundry
Co., Ltd.
Rathfarnham, County Dublin
All personal linen hand done and out-
door drying and grass bleaching a spe-
cialty.
Please send for price list.
Telephone Rathfarnham 9.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Mrs Bothwell
Shows New
MILLINERY, BLOUSES,
GOLF COATS, VEILS, ETC.
"Pretty and Exclusive"
Every day throughout the season.
77 Grafton Street, Dublin.

COYLE

LADIES' TAILOR
COURT DRESSMAKER
FURRIER
Furs remod., dyed, a.d. cleaned
24, Grafton Street, DUBLIN

LADIES' TAILOR

G. P. MUMFORD
Special
Attention to
Foreign and
Colonial Orders.
18 and 19 Suffolk St., DUBLIN

HAT AND GOWN SHOP

For the latest fashions controlled by
taste and economy
Proprietor: Mrs. Arthur Bellingham.
27 Dawson Street

J. SOLOMON, Ladies' Tailor (formerly of
Switzerland). Moderate prices. Will take
customers' materials. 51C, Dawson St.,
entrance Duke St.

SPIRELLA CORSETS, Guaranteed; Plu-
gible, Washable. Will call on clients, MISS
SWANSON, 3 Park Drive, Cowper Gar-
dens, Dublin.

MISS EASTWOOD, 1 Clare St., Dublin.
Milliner, Dressmaker, Blouses, Furs.
Re-modelling and altering. Moderate prices.

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS
COMBRIDGE, LTD.
18 and 20 Grafton Street, DUBLIN

Fountain Pen Specialists

WRITE FOR LISTS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
DOCKRELL, DUBLIN
DECORATION, PLUMBING, ELECTRIC
LIGHTING
STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS

MOTORS AND CARRIAGES
HUTTON & SONS
Summerhill and Dawson St., DUBLIN
MOTORS and CARRIAGES
Repairs a Specialty

RESTAURANTS
CAFE CAIRO
Light Lunches a Specialty
DUBLIN GRAFTON STREET

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. COOPER, 115 Lower Baggot St.,
Dublin. Well furnished apartments; good
cooking and attendance. Board if re-
quired.

BRIGHTON

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
BRIGHTON, ENG.
DUNBLAIR BOARDING ESTABLISH-
MENT, 43-44 Upper Rock Gardens. Close-
ness, near famous Palace Pier. Elec. light,
baths, billiards. Every comfort. Terms
moderate. Garage. Tel. 1522 Kempdown.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY for trained
women and domestic rooms also recom-
mended. DORA WATTS, St. Ives, Wyke
ave., Worthing.

BOURNEMOUTH

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
BOURNEMOUTH—Crag Hall, first-class,
liberal pension; fine position on celebrated
West Cliff; comfortable residence; over 40
bedrooms, spacious dining, recreation and
drawing rooms; lounge, billiards; electric
separate tables; moderate; illus. Tariff
FINE, Proprietor. Phone 269. Telegrams,
Cragged, B'mouth.

PARIS
DRESSMAKERS
WEEKS
158, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN
PARIS
Smart Dinner and Reception Gowns.
SPECIALTY—Tailor-made Gowns.

AUSTRALIA
SYDNEY

DRAPERIES AND CLOTHING

DAVID JONES LTD.
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS
IN
DRAPERY
FURNITURE
CLOTHING
The House of Quality

JEWELERS

William Farmer & Co.
LIMITED
Vice-Regal Jewellers
34 HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY

The leading house in Australia for
Diamond and Gem Jewellery.
An invitation to visitors
is respectfully solicited
to view our show room.

A fine selection of Australian Stones
and extra fine Black Opal.

INSURANCE

Fire Insurance
NORTHERN ASSURANCE
COMPANY, Limited
Funds £7,700,000
80 Pitt Street, SYDNEY

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE CO. Ltd.

FIRE AND PLATE GLASS
Funds exceed £23,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Sts., SYDNEY

Persons wishing to insure property
Can have their needs attended to with
promptness and care by H. S. HARVEY,
15 Muston St., Mosman, Sydney. Tel.
1069 Cen.

T. FERRIS
INSURANCE BROKER
Union Bank Chambers, 68, Pitt Street
Telephone City 1311
Fire, Marine, Plate Glass and Guarantee
Assurance effected at lowest rates.

CAFES

Loosen's Cafe
51 CASTLEREAGH ST., SYDNEY
(Three doors from the Hotel Australia)
This high-class Cafe Restaurant is well
situated in the center of the city of Syd-
ney and is known for its excellence in
catering.

HARDWARE
"The Home of Noted Low Prices" for
General Hardware, Drapery Fur-
nishings, Tools of Trade

NOCK & KIRBY, Ltd.

188-194 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

TAILORING

MISS HORWOOD
LADIES' TAILOR
and COSTUMIERE
Ladies' and Children's Outfitter
183 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

W. Nicholson

High-Class Tailor and
Costume Maker
48 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

Vale & Pearson
Printers and Stationers
2 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY

AGENTS
HALCOMBE & CO.
Property Salesmen
VALUATORS AND ESTATE AGENTS
Money to lend on mortgage. Rents col-
lected. Estates managed.
Martin Chambers, 6 Moore St.
Telephone 735 City
SYDNEY

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

STOVES and RANGES
Hot Water Apparatus
and Reliable Plumbing
For the best see
JAMES WARD, Ltd.
501 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY, N. S. W.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

H. A. TAYLOR
MODERN PAINT WORKS
Sutherland Ave., Paddington
SYDNEY
Manufacturer and Expert Painter and
Decorator
Tel. Pad. 663 Damp Proofing a Specialty

AUSTRALIA
SYDNEY

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

RAINE AND HORNE
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE
AGENTS, ATTORNEYS UNDER
POWER, AND VALUATORS
RENTS AND INTERESTS, ETC. COL-
LECTED
ESTATES MANAGED

MELBOURNE

ART FLORISTS
"Ronalds" Central
FLORISTS
99 Swanston St., MELBOURNE
VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA
Bouquets, Special Designs, Floral Gifts

DRAPERS
Craig, Williamson
PTY LTD.
Supply Everything for
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Wear and
Furnishings for the Home
8/25 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE

SYDNEY MERCHANTS

May send Monitor advertisements to
J. O'BRIEN, Somerset House, Moore
Street.

DAYTON, O.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
La Camille Front-Lace Corsets
Give wearer a beautiful back, proper ab-
dominal support and extreme style, with
perfect comfort. For accuracy of fit

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

BALTIMORE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

For Your Musical Needs



The Sanders & Stayman Co.
Charles & Fayette Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Sole representatives of the
STEINWAY PIANO and PIANOLAS
Only house in Baltimore with triple
phonograph service—Aeolian Vocalion
—Victrola—Grafonola.

PIANOS

MANN PIANO CO.
Honesty and Right
Living Means
Credit With Us
ONE PRICE TO ALL
JUST OFF THE HIGH PRICES OF THE PAST
PIANOS
209 NORTH LIBERTY ST., BALTIMORE
Opp. Gas Co.

HATTERS

JAS. H. LEVY OSGAR G. LEVY

Have You Visited
The Katterie
BALTIMORE'S
NEWEST HAT STORE
Hats of Quality
29 BALTIMORE STREET EAST

TAYLOR
BALTIMORE
HATTERS
Agents for
DUNLAP & CO. NEW YORK
CHRISTY & CO. LONDON
New Location 18 East Baltimore Street

TAILORS

Geo. E. Harris & Co.
MEN'S TAILORS and
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS
Suits from \$25.00 to \$60.00
107 N. LIBERTY STREET, BALTIMORE

Tailors to the Well Dressed Man
OBERSEIDER
624 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE

TABLE SUPPLIES

T. E. Wareheim & Bro.
Fine Creamery Butter
2480-2-4 Woodbrook Ave.
Select Eggs—Pure Lard.
Delivered in all parts of
the city and suburbs.
Telephone Madison 4299

CATERERS

ICE CREAM
Bon Bons and Chocolates
A. HOLT 1224 N. CHARLES ST.
1241 MADISON AVE.

GROCERS

The J. L. APPEBY CO.
(Our Motto)
"Very Best Groceries"
When in need of something particularly nice call Mt. Vernon 3551.
844 Park Avenue, cor. Richmond St.

John N. Matthews Co.
A FULL LINE
CANNED GOODS, OLIVES
AND OLIVE OIL
We sell Easy Method Furniture Polish
Linden Ave. and Biddle Street
Opposite Richmond Market

MARKETS

SCHNEIDER POULTRY
COMPANY, Incorporated.
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
STALLS: 782 & 1130 Lexington Market.
Store, St. Paul 6108. Market, St. Paul 6077.
Store, 215 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

Fruits and Vegetables
CHAS. S. KEEN & SON
Stalls, Cor. Lexington & Eutaw Sts.
LEXINGTON MARKET
Relax Park Delivery

EVERYTHING IN LAMB AND VEAL
G. WILLIAM SCHAFER
12 Lexington Market Open Daily
IMPORTED and Domestic Cheese. E. B. LAMBERT, Lexington Market, Stall 892. At market daily.
PURE PORK PRODUCTS—EDWIN C. HERMANN, Stall 16 Lexington Market; C. & P. Phone St. Paul 5127.

SHIRTMAKERS

STRATTON, 226 N. Liberty St.
10% off for cash 13 Special Madras, \$5.00
Within 30 Days. 13 Imported Madras, \$7.50
Write us for samples and measure blanks.

BALTIMORE

Advertisers for The Christian Science Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by communicating with the local Advertising Representative, Room 311, 1111 Bldg., Tel. St. Paul 1052.

BALTIMORE

LUNCH ROOMS

VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM

HOME COOKING 211 Fayette St., opposite Postoffice, Baltimore PROMPT SERVICE
SMITHFIELD VIRGINIA HAMS STUFFED AND COOKED VIRGINIA STYLE
Sent by Parcel Post to any part of the United States

CLOTHIERS

CLOTHIERS

Cool Cloth Suits \$10.50 A new, airy Summer Fabric that has not the appearance of a wash suit, but can be washed.
THE QUALITY SHOP, Baltimore and Liberty

TAILORS

TAILORS

Morton C. Stout & Co. Tailors,
26 E. BALTIMORE STREET
Dependable Suits and Overcoats made to order at reasonable prices.

SHOES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

N. Hess & Sons
Eight East Baltimore Street
BALTIMORE MARYLAND
When you want to buy a pair of shoes that fit your feet and give you the kind of value you like, this is your shop.
Our Reputation is Our Guarantee
Shoes for Men, Women and Children

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING
MADAME M. CAYE
1215 N. Charles Street, Baltimore

DEPARTMENT STORES

Baltimore's Best Store
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

LADIES TAILORS

L. LEINHARDT
Modiste, Tailor and Importer
Telephone Mt. Vernon 3058
521 Charles Street, North BALTIMORE

RUBBER GOODS

GARDEN HOSE
We recommend Seamless Moulded Hose. No seams to open and leak. Years of service assured. Fully guaranteed. The best money can buy. 20 cents foot. SPECIAL—25 feet good hose, complete with pipe, etc., \$2.68.
MILLER RUBBER STORE 317 N. HOWARD

LEATHER GOODS

GORMAN'S LUGGAGE SHOP
Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods
Moderate repairs and alterations by experts. Main 7902.
Not required to pay full charges in advance.
Women's and Misses' Smart \$12.50
Genuine Palm Beach Suits.
In Norfolk and Prince Chap Models. Skirts have all the latest ideas.
Palm Beach Skirts, \$5.00
Four styles in natural color.
Motor Coats of Palm Beach, \$5.75
Natural and Gray Long Motor Coats

HARDWARE

HARDWARE AND HOME FURNISHINGS
ALBERT GUNTHER
27 W. Biddle Street

NORFOLK, VA.

ARCHITECTS
HARVEY ABRAMES
Architect and Superintendent of Construction
346 Arcade Building, NORFOLK, VA.
Office Phone 3718 House Phone 2742
P. O. Box No. 674

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COLUMBUS, OHIO.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET STILL WAITING FOR INCENTIVE

Until Something More Definite Develops Regarding German Crisis Traders Are Reluctant to Extend Their Commitments

New York stock market prices moved over a fairly wide range in the first few minutes this morning when trading was resumed on the exchange after yesterday's holiday. The list sold lower practically all around at the opening and losses were substantial in many cases.

It was not long, however, before a recovery set in and reactions were reduced to some extent in several stocks that had been decidedly heavy. Fluctuations in some instances were over a range of a point, and there were instances of jumps of a point between sales, Utah Copper being an illustration of this.

Amalgamated Copper quickly fell back a point and then rallied a fraction. Other issues that were weak at first were Goodrich, Chino Copper, American Can, Crucible Steel, Mexican Petroleum, Interborough-Metropolitan common, Westinghouse, Rubber and Steel common, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Canadian Pacific sold ex-dividend and all lost more than the amount of the payment.

The Boston market opened heavy, but with the exception of Utah which sold a point lower and Butte & Superior and American Zinc, which were off large fractions, there was very little feature. Prices were inclined to harden.

At the end of the first half hour the New York market was a bit lower again and the tone was uncertain.

Boston prices did not change much. After the early dealings traders were inclined to wait for more decisive news regarding the German crisis before making heavy commitments on either side, and consequently business became very dull around midday.

Missouri Pacific opened off 1/2 at 11, receded to 10 3/4, and then sold well above 12. Utah Copper was off 1/2 at the opening at 64 1/4, and after yielding to 63 1/2 it advanced more than a point before midday. Westinghouse Electric was off 2 points at the opening at 91. It advanced above 92, and again receded.

On the local exchange Butte & Superior opened off 1/2 at 69 1/4, and then advanced a point. Prices generally fluctuated narrowly.

RESERVE BANK COMBINED REPORT

The combined statement of all the federal reserve banks as of May 29:

RESOURCES	
Gold coin and certificates	\$243,640,000
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates and sub coin	31,959,000
Total	\$275,599,000
Discounts and loans	2,907,000
Reserve deposits	292,050,000
Federal reserve notes in circulation	10,521,000
Other	8,021,000
Total	\$335,551,000
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in	\$34,158,000
Reserve deposits	292,050,000
Federal reserve notes in circulation	10,521,000
All other liabilities	3,118,000
Total	\$335,551,000
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in	\$34,158,000
Reserve deposits	292,050,000
Federal reserve notes in circulation	10,521,000
All other liabilities	3,118,000
Total	\$335,551,000

LONDON STOCK MARKET BUSINESS IS LIGHT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON—London markets steady, with very little business; prices unchanged.

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA LIGHT

Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company reports for 12 months ended April 30, 1915: Gross, \$1,058,158; net, \$532,723.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair tonight and Wednesday, light west winds.

WASHINGTON—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday, light west winds.

Weather is fair, except for showers in the south Atlantic and eastern Gulf states and on the northern Pacific coast. The barometer is low over eastern Rocky mountain sections and eastern Gulf states, and somewhat above normal over the lake region and the St. Lawrence valley. Temperatures are generally seasonable, with no great change during the past 24 hours.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. a. m.	60.0	10.0	72.0
12 noon	60.0	76.0	

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	60.0	New Orleans	72.0
Buffalo	60.0	New York	66.0
Chicago	58.0	Philadelphia	62.0
Denver	52.0	Pittsburgh	62.0
Des Moines	58.0	Portland	64.0
Jacksonville	74.0	San Francisco	50.0
Kansas City	60.0	St. Louis	60.0
Saint Paul	62.0	Washington	62.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun sets 7:14 1:50 a.m., 2:15 p.m.
Length of day 15:50 Moon rises 1:30 p.m.
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:44 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	33	33 3/4	33	33 3/4
Am Ag Chem	50	50	50	50
Amalgamated	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Am Beet Sugar	45	45	45	45
Am Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Am Can pf	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Am Car Fy	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Am H & L pf	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Am Linseed Oil	10	10	10	10
Am Loco	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Am Loco pf	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Am Smelting	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Am Smelting pf	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Am Tel & Tel	119 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4
Am Tel & Tel pf	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Am Arbor	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Atchafalaya	99	100	99	100
Bald Loco	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Balt & Ohio	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Beth Steel	135	135	135	135
B F Goodrich	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
B F Goodrich pf	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Brooklyn R T	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Butte & Superior	70	71	70	71
*Can Pacific	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
C C & S L pf	58	58	58	58
Cent Leather	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Ches & Ohio	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
C M & S T Paul	88	88	88	88
Chi R I & Pac	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Chi R I & Pac pf	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Chi R I & Pac pf	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Chino Copper	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Col Fuel	29	29 1/4	29	29 1/4
Corn Tunnel	8	8	8	8
Corn Products	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Crucible Steel	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Crucible Steel pf	87	87	87	87
Cub-Am Sug	68	68	68	68
Eric	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Eric 1st pf	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Fed M & S Co	12	12	12	12
F M & S Co pf	33	33	33	33
Gen Electric	153 1/4	153 1/4	153 1/4	153 1/4
Gen Motor	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4	135 1/4
Gen Ore	31	31	31	31
Gen Ore pf	117	117	117	117
Gen Ex Co	59	59 1/4	59	59 1/4
Inspiration	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Inter-Met	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Inter-Met pf	72	72	72	72
Kan City So	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
*Laclede Gas	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Lehigh Valley	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
L-Wiles Co	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
Maxwell Motor	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Max Motor 1st pf	85	85 1/4	85	85 1/4
Mex Petrol	67	67	67	67
Miami	25	25	25	25
MoKan & Tex	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Mo Pacific	11	12 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4
Nat Enamel	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Nat Enamel pf	83	83	83	83
Nat Lead	59	59	59	59
Nevada Cons	15	15 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4
N Y C	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
N Y N H & H	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
*N & W	102	102	102	102
No Pac	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
O & W	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Pacific Mail	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Penn	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Pitts Co	22	22	22	22
Press Steel	44	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Quicksilver pf	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Ray Con	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4
Reading	141 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4
Rep I & S	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Rep I & S pf	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Rock Island	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Rock Island pf	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Rumely	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Rumely pf	11	11	11	11
Ry Steel	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
*S Pacific	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
S P R Sugar	60	60	60	60
So Railway	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Studebaker	66	66	66	66
Tenn Copper	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Texas Pac	15	15 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4
*Union Pac	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4
Union Pac pf	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
U R Inv	15	15	15	15
U S Express	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
U S Rubber	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
U S Steel	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Utah Cop	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Va-Car Chem	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Wabash	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Wabash pf	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Western Union	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Westinghouse	91	93 1/4	91	92 1/4
WillsOver'd pf	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Woolworth	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston shows these changes:

	May 29, '15	Increase
Circulation	\$3,001,000	\$1,000
Loans, discounts & adv	\$1,252,000	\$1,000
Indy depts, incl U S	\$1,147,000	\$1,000
Due banks	\$1,422,000	\$2,000
Time deposits	\$1,201,000	\$2,000
Exch clear	\$1,215,000	\$500
Due from banks	\$2,003,000	\$2,000
Cash reserve	\$2,308,000	\$500
Res in fed res bank	\$3,255,000	\$500
Res with other banks	\$2,920,000	\$200
Reserve excess	\$3,031,000	\$200
Exc with reserve banks	\$1,543,000	\$200
Exc with fed res bank	\$2,546,000	\$200

DIVIDEND MORE THAN EARNED

PHILADELPHIA—It is believed here that the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation, which has just declared an initial dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, has more than earned the full year's payment of 4 per cent on the issue, which became cumulative from Jan. 1, last. The dividend will be paid July 15 to holders of record June 30.

RED SOX SECURE RODGERS

CINCINNATI—William Rodgers, former second baseman of the Cleveland Americans, received a telegram today notifying him to report to the Boston Red Sox Thursday.

LONDON LIST TONE HELPED BY WAR NEWS

Business, However, Is Quiet—Prices Steady as Rule—Trading in Americans Hinging on Situation With Germany

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON—Markets 'idle and unchanged. Price of rubber harder.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Favorable war news stimulated the undertone of the stock exchange markets today, but business was quiet. In the main prices were steady. There was little business in Americans because of the political situation and the holiday throughout the United States yesterday.

Grand Trunks were not unfavorably affected by the underwriting of \$2,500,000 five-year 5 1/2 per cent notes at 99, the proceeds from the sale of which will be used mostly to repay \$2,000,000 notes maturing on July 1.

The sentiment in the gilt-edged section was reserved. There was a disposition to await confirmation of the reports that a large Australian commonwealth loan is about to be put out. Home railways dull. Collieries are demanding large advances for the renewal of annual coal contracts for the railroads.

The feeling in mines was cheerful. Argentine rails were dull. Firmness prevailed in Russians. Approximately \$4,500,000 was disbursed in dividends and coupons today. June capital calls aggregate \$4,200,000.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline
Consols, money	60 1/4
Amalgamated	61 1/4
Atchafalaya	99
Bald Loco	47 1/4
Balt & Ohio	71 1/4
Beth Steel	135
B F Goodrich	42 1/4
B F Goodrich pf	101 1/4
Brooklyn R T	87 1/4
Butte & Superior	70
*Can Pacific	152 1/2
C C & S L pf	58
Cent Leather	35 1/4
Ches & Ohio	39 1/4
C M & S T Paul	88
Chi R I & Pac	17 1/4
Chi R I & Pac pf	104 1/4
Chi R I & Pac pf	27 1/4
Chino Copper	43 1/4
Col Fuel	29
Corn Tunnel	8
Corn Products	12 1/4
Crucible Steel	25 1/4
Crucible Steel pf	87
Cub-Am Sug	68
Eric	24 1/4
Eric 1st pf	39 1/4
Fed M & S Co	12
F M & S Co pf	33
Gen Electric	153 1/4
Gen Motor	135 1/4
Gen Ore	31
Gen Ore pf	117
Gen Ex Co	59
Inspiration	28 1/4
Inter-Met	21 1/4
Inter-Met pf	72
Kan City So	25 1/4
*Laclede Gas	101 1/4
Lehigh Valley	140 1/4
L-Wiles Co	89 1/4
Maxwell Motor	42 1/4
Max Motor 1st pf	85
Mex Petrol	67
Miami	25
MoKan & Tex	11 1/4
Mo Pacific	11
Nat Enamel	15 1/4
Nat Enamel pf	83
Nat Lead	59
Nevada Cons	15
N Y C	85 1/4
N Y N H & H	61 1/4
*N & W	102
No Pac	103 1/4
O & W	27 1/4
Pacific Mail	22 1/4
Penn	103 1/4
Pitts Co	22
Press Steel	44
Quicksilver pf	1 1/4
Ray Con	127 1/4
Reading	141 1/4
Rep I & S	27 1/4
Rep I & S pf	82 1/4
Rock Island	3 1/4
Rock Island pf	3 1/4
Rumely	3 1/4
Rumely pf	11
Ry Steel	29 1/4
*S Pacific	85 1/4
S P R Sugar	60
So Railway	15 1/4
Studebaker	66
Tenn Copper	32 1/4
Texas Pac	15
*Union Pac	123 1/4
Union Pac pf	80 1/4
U R Inv	15
U S Express	63 1/4
U S Rubber	61 1/4
U S Steel	53 1/4
Utah Cop	64 1/4
Va-Car Chem	29 1/4
Wabash	

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

LOCAL SHOE TRADE DEMAND PRACTICALLY NO BETTER

Salesmen Nearly All Now on Road Seeking 1916 Business, But With Added Task of Getting Orders for This Season—Improvement Confidently Expected

There is no substantial increase in the demand for footwear. The salesmen whose special clientele are the wholesale and retail shoe stores are now practically all on the road, and though their prime object is to lay plans for the 1916 spring business, they have this year the added task of getting orders for this season, which have thus far been scarce.

Whatever be the condition of the shoe business today, if the fall demand does not show a marked increase it would be contrary to the unmistakable signs of commercial prosperity throughout this country. It is a fact that outside of the shoe manufacturing industry there is a large business going on, and the future is bright, especially as to crops. With such strong favorable features it is difficult to believe that the shoe business will not be more or less benefited.

However impressive these arguments may sound, the trade has become so accustomed to small operations, that it is disinclined to assume anything pointing to an improvement as having elements of permanency. It seems, however, that some of the leading manufacturers of heavy shoes are in a way preparing for just such events and in fact are booking fall orders of fair size.

There is no doubt but that military and other fancy footwear have reached their limit, as late orders are more after the style of good taste and comfort. Many attribute the small and late buying to the so-called millinery shoes, as the buyers could not be certain just what would sell, and after they were, it was too late to get a supply for immediate business. So whether these radical styles wholly disappear or not, the trade will be improved in many ways, or just in proportion to their elimination from the different grades, for they are not alone expensive but slow to produce and of little value when they cease to be in great demand.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes say that the demand before reported was only a temporary spurt, as the business for the past week was extremely small, and, although the prospects appear good, they have not yet produced the amount of business which was expected. There has been, however, an unusual demand for boots ranging in price from \$50 to \$75 a dozen, and some general ordering may soon follow. Present conditions, however, are slow and discouraging.

The call for workmen's side upper leather shoes continues good, poor and indifferent. The subletting of army contracts has helped out some factories, but the general trade of the country tells the story as it is, and that at present is showing no improvement. Boys' and youths' shoes are moving somewhat better, though yet far from normal. Considering the dullness which features this serviceable footwear, prices are strong and sensitive to conditions.

Factories specializing ladies' footwear are running largely on orders for early delivery. The men on the road are sending in some fall business, but much less than was hoped for. According to the reports, the buyers are still unable to definitely decide what will be the choice of the people, so are hinting that fall ordering may be a prominent part of their labor during their visit to this market in July.

Misses' and children's summer wear are selling, though the business is rather spotty. The demand for the cheaper grades is fairly good and the higher ones are moving well. As a whole the factories are not over busy.

Regarding the shoe business in a broad way, the most striking feature is the firmness of prices, there being little attempt to force them. Perhaps it may be largely on account of the fact that orders are too small to make the attempt.

The following figures based on actual sales tell the hide situation and show how strong the hide market is:

Jan, Feb, March native sters 20 38
June to Jan spread at sters 28 2004
April-May branded cows 20 342
May native sters 23 188
March, April, May branded sters 194 38
Feb, March, Colorado sters 19 174

The volume moved was not large, though big transactions could hardly be expected when such figures face the buyers. In fact, it is a fair assumption that tanners will continue to limit their purchases close to requirements, as they have been doing since the foreign troubles began.

However accustomed tanners may have become to war reports, they do not view the future, neither the present, with complacency, and it is fairly evident that, standing as they do between the packers and leather buyers, their position is the least enviable of any which are directly connected with kindred industries.

The conditions which surround domestic shoe affairs have been so long bound with limitations, that tanners have not had to reckon on much of a demand for leather from that source, but there are so many features favorable to the home market, that leather dealers are watching, for they feel that their clients' wants to approach active trading, prices of hides would respond to the situation, and new records would result.

foreign contracts are now held and the duplicates which can with some degree of certainty be expected, the most natural thing under such circumstances would be prices to fit such contingencies. At all events, though the home consumption remains dormant, the wants of Europe for the next six months are bound to make high prices for hides here and everywhere, so shoe people whether makers or buyers have no valid reason for expecting a drop in prices, but many that point the other way.

Hemlock sole leather dealers report a small business going on about all the time, with some increase in the foreign line, most of which is for light weights. This, together with a domestic demand for the same, has run that assortment to a low supply.

Union backs, middle and light weights, are selling steadily, sole cutters being the principal buyers. There is little doing in the heavy weight and dullness is expected until the men's shoe factories get busy.

Oak sole is moving slowly among the shoe folks, but there is some selling outside the factory buyers. The demand for this stock, however, is unsatisfactory and the prospects are not especially bright.

It is hard to find anything encouraging in the calfskin market, small lots are selling daily, but seldom any that might be called large. Colors are fairly active. The stock is hard to sell as buyers expect bargains.

Side upper leather is not selling nearly as well as might be supposed when army contracts and the fall trade are considered. There is now and then a spurt of business followed by a dull spell, yet the fall season is near and that means considerable will be needed from now on.

Patent calf is in good demand, but feels the effect of a moderate shoe business, and patent sides are about the same. The fact that shiny leather will be used in the fall shoe run assures these two brands of patent leather a fair business and perhaps better than that.

There is every indication that the call for glazed calf is increasing. This is noticeable among the medium priced grades, also in colored stock. The lower priced stock goes readily, as it has for some time, and as it is being used more and more in boys' shoes, will continue to move well. The highest grades are inquired for, but as yet are not selling beyond sample lots.

RUSSIAN CAR ORDER PAYMENTS

CHICAGO—Although officials of Pullman Company decline to give any details as to the Russian order for 40,000 freight cars, those well posted in the equipment trade say the Russian government has offered to pay for the cars by drafts against its deposit with National City Bank of New York, and not in Russian government securities.

The statement by President Russell of Pullman Company to the effect that there is some difficulty regarding financing the purchase is taken to indicate that this has to do with instalments and payments against deliveries, etc. National City Bank's part in the negotiations is merely that of banker. It has for some years acted in this capacity for the Russian government, but since the war that government's balance with the institution has been very large. This has been mainly used for purchase of supplies, the City Bank paying out money from time to time on instructions from the representatives of the government in this country.

Contracts, therefore, entered into with manufacturing concerns here for Russia are understood to be independent of the City Bank.

LARGE ELECTRIC CONTRACT CLOSED

NEW YORK—A circular has been sent to stockholders of the American Public Utilities Company announcing that the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company, a subsidiary, has closed a 73-year contract with the Consumers Power Company of St. Paul, by which the latter company purchases a large amount of electric energy, beginning in 1917, the intervening time being required by the Wisconsin-Minnesota company to put itself in readiness to carry out the contract.

Officers of the American Public Utilities Company believe that when the contract is fully operative substantial profits will be realized. The contract will call for an investment by the Wisconsin-Minnesota company of approximately \$2,000,000.

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.
Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous year as follows:
Tuesday—1915 1914
Exchanges \$19,520,258 \$24,061,060
Balances 1,760,860 3,475,004
United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of 164,336.

NEW BUSINESS IS LIGHT AT COTTON MILLS

Limited Demand for Yarn and Cloth Reported, But Old Contracts Are Ample and Most Factories Run Full Time

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Cotton manufacturers in New Bedford and Fall River, as those in other parts of the country according to reliable reports, are finding the demand for yarn and cloth very limited. The mills are well employed on old contracts, most of them are running full time and some southern plants are reported to be running nights, there is little unemployment in mill centers, but the volume of new business coming forward is decidedly subnormal.

Divisions of the goods market which continued active during the early part of May, such as that devoted to fine yarn fabrics, have slowed down appreciably during the past week.

There is no questioning the fact that some large buyers of cotton goods have very grave doubts as to the ability of the United States to avoid serious trouble with Germany, and this consideration is holding them back from placing new contracts with the mills. Buyers are not seriously disturbed as to the course of values if this country becomes involved in the European struggle and they are taking the goods which they bought in April without any hesitation, but they clearly prefer to wait for developments before they enter upon new commitments.

Having large volumes of goods still coming to them on old contracts, they are not seeking to depress values by trying to buy more goods at concessions, and the mills, on the other hand, are fully sustained in their price position by the considerable amount of forward business they still have in hand.

To the manufacturers in this city it is a matter of congratulation that the fine goods end of the cloth market, which has suffered most keenly in the depression of the last three to four years, is now in a much better shape than the medium division or the coarse end. The fine goods mills of this city are undoubtedly operating on a more profitable basis than the print cloth mills of Fall River and the South, or the heavy sheeting and duck mills, though the last named have been helped much by an export demand through the war. New Bedford manufacturers are disturbed, however, by the prospects of a scarcity of the long staple cotton which they require for their fine fabrics.

The war demand for aeroplane cloth and automobile tire fabrics, both of which require long staples in their manufacture, threatens to render the shortage of this sort of cotton even more acute than it has been and to push up prices in face of the reports that more of it is being raised this year than in several years past.

Fall River print cloth mills are earning a fair profit, mainly because they are operating in most cases on cotton purchased at a lower price than that which was prevailing when they sold their goods. Since the print cloth market began to slow down the last part of April, cotton and goods both have weakened considerably, and the manufacturers say that they would make very little money if they took contracts on today's basis and bought new cotton against them. If the demand for goods improves materially within the next week or two, however, it is believed that goods would strengthen at once, as the manufacturers are in a good merchandizing position.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON—Copper spot £78 17s 6d, off 5s; futures £79 15s, off 7s 6d; electro £90, up 1s; tin, spot £160 10s, off 2s 6s; futures £160, off £2 10s; straits £165 10s, off £1 10s. Sales, spot 20 tons; futures 30 tons. Lead £21 10s, up 11s 3d. Spelter £90@95.

NEW YORK GRAIN MOVEMENTS FOR FOUR MONTHS DOUBLED

NEW YORK—Movements of grain at New York, during first four months of the current year, were more than double the arrivals in the corresponding period last year, or 88,241,163 bushels by rail and water, compared with 33,841,192. Trunk line roads carried 90.78 per cent. April showed 14,784,276 bushels received compared with only 7,000,307 in April of 1914.

Usually receipts exceed exports, but April's exports of grain at New York overtopped the arrivals, and came near equalling receipts at the three other north Atlantic ports of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. In fact exports at both Boston and Baltimore, as at

April, 1915
New York Central 4,749,013
West 3,303
Erie 2,503,565
Pennsylvania 1,307,203
Lackawanna 10,651
Lehigh Valley 2,198,239
Baltimore & Ohio 300,067
Various 14,007
Total rail 14,784,276
River and coast 22
Grand total, April 14,784,276
Grand total, March 20,968,931
Grand total, Feb. 17,786,211
Grand total, Jan. 15,341,302
Total, 4 months 88,241,163

RECORD MAKING CROP ACREAGE IS EXPECTATION

Loss in Space Sown to Cotton to Be Made Up by Increases in Winter and Spring Wheat

NEW YORK—The crop acreage in the United States this season probably will be the largest in the history of the country. Last year the department of agriculture placed the area in 14 different crops at 300,782,000 acres, including 36,722,000 acres in cotton. From the latter figure there probably will be a loss of 5,000,000 acres, or about 15 per cent, this season. But this loss in cotton acreage will be more than wiped out by an increase of 4,161,000 acres in winter wheat, and an increase of 1,000,000 acres in spring wheat.

Acreage in crops, with total value of crops as of Dec. 1 prices for the past three seasons, was as follows:

1914 300,782,000 \$4,945,352,000
1913 300,514,000 4,906,497,000
1912 294,704,000 4,757,458,000
No additional acreage reports from the department of agriculture will be issued until June 8. The cotton report of June 1 will deal only with crop condition. A week later five crops will be reported as to areas covered. The harvestable area of winter wheat will be published, the seeded area of spring wheat, as well as the oats and the barley combined. Last year these crops had a combined area of 99,288,000 acres. The combined winter and spring wheat areas were 53,377,000 acres, including 35,587,000 acres of winter wheat and 17,900,000 acres of spring wheat.

Corn acreage will not be reported until the July condition can be ascertained. Last year the acreage figure was published July 8 and made that crop show 105,067,000 acres, or more than one third of the country's total crop area. The cotton acreage report came July 1.

Under the existing program of publishing crop areas the business world will not know officially how large an acreage there may be in corn and cotton until mid-summer. These two crops combined embrace nearly half of the country's cultivated area. Both are being planted now, and under certain conditions there may be considerable planting through a greater part of June. In both there is likely to be the usual replanting, which covers a varying percentage of the total acreage, making later reporting necessary.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 231,389 head, a gain of 5213 head but they were 858 head under last year. Arrivals of hogs gained 6828 head for the week and 20,043 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle fell off 4139 head for the week and 2881 head for the year. Sheep receipts were 3524 head larger than the preceding week but decreased 17,020 as compared with the same week of 1914. The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ending May 29:

Last week Prev. wk. Last yr.
Hogs 141,728 134,900 121,885
Cattle 97,077 42,176 41,850
Sheep 2,683 10,651 68,704
Total 231,389 226,176 232,247

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett & Co.; Tour.
Los Angeles—C. H. Baker; Tour.
Los Angeles—Charles Short of Broadway Department Store; Essex.
Porto Rico—Juan Bana; U. S.
Porto Rico—B. de Leuzano; U. S.
Sacramento—E. T. Reddy of Winstock & Lubin; U. S.
St. Paul—E. Gonzalez of Gonzales, Martinez & Co.; U. S.
Moscow—Russia—Jacques D. Sarikoff; U. S.
North Wilkesboro, N. C.—C. C. Smoot of C. C. Smoot & Son Co., Inc.; Essex.
Petrograd—Russia—A. Sarbakhovskiy & Mr. Avinov; Parker.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is op. file.)

BOYS TRAIN FOR SOUTH AMERICA BANKING FIELD

National City Bank of New York Gives Young Men Course in Finance and Spanish and Pays Them Salaries Also

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON—The work which is being done by the National City Bank of New York, to pave the way for a thorough and systematic effort to find a secure foothold in South America, was described in an interesting way by Frank A. Vanderlip, the bank's president, to a group of Washington correspondents.

"We have begun in our bank where every proper beginning of this kind must be made," said Mr. Vanderlip, "and that is at the bottom of the ladder. We are meeting with great encouragement with our commercial classes. One of these classes has now progressed to a point where its members, some 16 in number, are about ready to be sent into the field. Other classes are coming on behind this advanced class. It takes, roughly speaking, about two years to fit a young man for this foreign service, and when thus fitted he is given a minor position, for all matters of management must be in the hands of men of the largest possible experience and the greatest wisdom.

"Our advanced class members speak Spanish fluently, and at meals no other language is heard. They have been made experts in banking routine, and in the geography of South America. The manners and customs of the people in that part of the world are also studied. We figure that a young man, finishing our course, is ready to begin the work of being really useful to us in the South American field.

"Are the members of these classes on the bank payroll while engaged in their studies?"
"They are; we not only pay all expenses of this training and education, but we give them salaries besides. In return, we insist that each young man pledge himself to enter our foreign service for an indefinite period. It means expatriation, of course, but the compensating advantages are neither small nor few in number.

"I perhaps hardly need to say that we are constantly on the lookout for available young men of the sort that will make a success in this foreign work. We pick up every one that we find, and would be glad to add indefinitely to their number."

"Is it to be the policy of your bank to bring these trained men, in later years, to the home office in New York as a finish to their business careers?"

"That will probably be the thing we shall do. It is the policy of the great banking houses of England, which have branches in all parts of the world. Take the typical English banker, and you will find that he knows quite as much about the United States and the rest of North America as the average American citizen knows, and that in addition he is well posted about all the rest of the world. He knows as much about South Africa as the average citizen of that section. He is an expert on Australia, on India, on Cuba, on Japan, on South America. This English banker began his career as a clerk in one of the foreign offices of his house, and as the years passed by he was transferred from place to place, acquiring in this way a thorough knowledge of the whole world. Then it was that he was brought home to London, that his experience and knowledge might be made useful in the larger field of general management.

"What is true of the English system is true also of that of France and Germany. We are just beginning in the United States to know that these important outlooks on commerce and finance have an existence. We have been occupied with our own affairs and have utterly neglected those of the rest of the world; and so, now that beginning to get ready to take them up, we must start at the foot of the ladder, just as England did years ago, and gradually work our way toward the top.

"The task, of course, is large; but we shall be equal to it, I am sure. I know that progress can be made, because of the success that is attending the efforts of the National City Bank to establish itself in South America. We have two main branches there—one in Buenos Aires and one in Rio de Janeiro—and there are several branches of these two main branches. It is our plan to enlarge this field of operations as rapidly as the opportunity presents itself. The results thus far are encouraging and have strengthened my belief that it is the wise thing for business men of the United States to cultivate the Latin American field in every possible way."

ANOTHER BIG JUMP IN SPELTER PRICES

A London cable says that spelter has further advanced £9 in London to £95 (20% cents) bid for prompt delivery. Futures are £90 (19% cents) bid. Zinc sheets in London have been advanced £30 to £115 or 24% cents. The American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company on Friday sold 100 tons of their highest grade, or Mascot, concentrates at the equivalent of 27 cents per pound for spelter, calling for delivery the last three months of this year.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER YEAR IS UNFAVORABLE

NEW YORK—International Harvester of New Jersey has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914. The income account compares as follows:

1914	Decrease
Inc from oper.....	\$12,208,227
Int on loans.....	1,600,444
Res for pit dep.....	1,136,542
Res for spec mat.....	484,333
Res for ore and tim.....	214,675
Res for exting.....	206,920
Res for loss on re, etc.....	888,040
Appl for fire ins and pen fis.....	400,000
For deduc.....	4,742,906
Net profit.....	7,403,231
Prof div.....	2,100,000
Balance.....	15,303,221
Common div.....	2,000,000
Surplus.....	3,363,231
Prev surplus.....	19,008,708
Prof and loss surp.....	22,972,029
3,363,231	

*Increase. †Equal to 13.4% on common stock as compared with 14.5% on same stock previous year.

International Harvester Corporation has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914. The income account compares as follows:

1914	Decrease
Inc from operations.....	\$7,229,828
Interest on loans.....	1,224,041
Res for plant depr.....	725,647
Res for spec mat.....	164,440
Res for losses on re- ceivables, etc.....	533,143
Res for collection exp.....	100,000
Appl for fire ins and pen fund.....	4,202,255
Preferred div.....	2,100,000
Balance.....	2,162,565
Common div.....	1,000,000
Surplus.....	1,162,565
Prev surplus.....	18,848,225
Prof and loss surp.....	20,011,120
1,162,565	

*Increase. †Equal to 5.40% on \$40,000,000 common stock as compared with 12.6% on same stock previous year.

EXTRA MAHONING COAL DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Mahoning Coal Railroad Company declared an extra dividend of \$15 a share, together with regular semi-annual dividend of \$5 a share. The extra dividend is payable June 15 to stock of record June 1. The regular dividend is payable Aug. 2, to stock of record July 15.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, before consolidation with New York Central, owned 17,318 shares of Mahoning Coal Railroad common stock. The income of New York Central therefore is increased \$255,770 by the extra \$15 dividend. Mahoning Coal paid only the regular dividends of \$10 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, but in 1913, an extra dividend of \$25 was paid.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$0.50@0.75 bbl, \$1.20@1.30 bag; pastry, \$8.25 bbl, \$1.05 bag.
Butter—Print, 38@42c lb; tub, 35@40c lb.
Eggs—Fancy brown, 34@36c doz, fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29@31c doz, fresh western first 23@25c doz.
Sugar—Granulated, 6½¢ per single lb, 63¢ per lb in 100-lb bags.
Beans—York state pea, 12¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; medium pea, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; California, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eye, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; red kidney, 15¢ qt, \$1.15 pk.
Potatoes—New, 10¢ qt, 75¢ pk; Maine 20¢ pk, 75¢ bu, \$1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30¢ pk, \$1.10 bu.
Asparagus—Native, 15¢ bunch; Jersey, 20¢ bunch.
Oranges—California navel, 30@50c doz; Florida, 30@50c.
Strawberries—Southern, 12½@20c per box.

EARNINGS OF THE ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES LARGE

The net earnings of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies for the three months to March '15 make a decidedly picturesque comparison with the previous year. The gain of 335 per cent in net after charges is rather startling until it is recalled that the company is comparing a time of world peace with three months of world war. In other words, the company has been a special beneficiary of the European war. At times it has had as many as 15 steamers under charter at one time for transatlantic and outside operation. And these charters have naturally been at prices showing a large margin of profit. Thus when the figures of net profits of \$652,409 for the March quarter of this year are placed beside those of \$110,855 for the corresponding period of last year the comparison is hardly fair unless the special effect of war profits is remembered.

The big earnings which war profits have established have probably largely ceased. At present the company has no boats on outside charter. There may be further opportunities to make advantageous foreign charters, but it is a safe assertion that the remaining months of 1915 will present a much more normal comparison with last year's results. It is important to note that the net profits of \$652,409 are \$2409 more than a full year's interest of \$650,000 on the Atlantic, Gulf collateral trust bonds. There are only \$12,469,000 of these bonds in the hands of the public, but the other \$331,000 are kept alive in the treasury and the company actually charges \$650,000 yearly against income for interest on its bonds.

Atlantic, Gulf is committed to the policy of turning back surplus earnings above the 5 per cent interest on its bonds into property either to pay for new steamships, new terminals, or for use in

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaged in Wide Variety of Enterprise

Charters were issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

Messiah Packard & Wheat, Inc., Springfield; Axel A. Packard, William G. Wheat and others; general department store; \$1,200,000.
Essex Manufacturing Company, Salem; Patrick Creedon, Peter Creedon, William A. Skeiton; \$10,000.
S. & B. Amusement Company, Fall River; John L. Shea, Charles L. Benson, Henry E. Harrison; \$500.
C. L. Piacus Glass Company, Boston; Bertram Bernard, Stanley A. J. Carbone, Charles M. Miller; \$300.
New England Westinghouse Company; George H. Cox, Carl A. de Gersdorff, George C. Skeiton, J. S. Jones Morgan; general manufacturing; \$2,000,000.
Master Combination Lock Company, Boston; Harry H. Henshaw, J. S. Jones Morgan; \$25,000.
Hugh, Robert A. Jordan; \$25,000.
Mullin Construction Company, Ayer; W. L. Shaugnessy, Company, Gardner; William T. Cronin, Stephen C. Brennan, Charles D. Conure; \$10,000.
W. L. Shaugnessy Company, Gardner; William T. Cronin, Stephen C. Brennan, Charles D. Conure; \$10,000.
Slaughnessy, Eugene F. Fields; \$50,000.
Cuban Lands Company, Malden—Frank A. Hodgdon, Henry H. French, Arthur P. Hosford; \$25,000.
Benson Cigar Company, Worcester—Clinton E. Benson, Maximo C. Muniz; \$25,000.
Oldsmobile Company of New England, Boston—J. James MacGregor, Marion S. MacGregor, Samuel P. Smith; \$100,000.
Hartnett-Smith Company, Boston—Evelyn B. Hartnett, Herbert P. Smith, Henry D. Dunn; lubricants; \$10,000.
Bay State Studios, Inc., Boston—Joseph Magnet, Samuel Segal, Goldie Segal, Katie Magnet; \$10,000.
New England Realty Company, Boston—Walter H. Tenney, Robert Watson, Frederick W. Carner; \$35,000.
Medford Square Realty Company, Boston—John J. Conway, William M. Quade, Jane A. Hay; \$50,000.
Klein-It Manufacturing Company, Boston—Harry W. Lakin, Alexander W. MacGowan; \$50,000.
Dean Wire Goods Company, Worcester—Phillips Villa, Loria F. Baker, Edward A. Robertson; \$15,000.
David P. Ehrlich Company, Dwight—David P. Ehrlich, Daniel A. Cook, Arthur Taylor; \$35,000.
Torrey & Vialle, Concord—Edward H. Torrey, G. Walter Vialle, Herbert B. Vialle; garage; \$10,000.
Pan-American Realty Company of Massachusetts, Worcester—Frank O. Hudson, Charles F. Clarke, Willard W. Sterling; \$30,000.
George Kinnell Realty Company, Pittsfield—George N. Kinnell, Clark J. Harding, Walter C. Kellough; \$10,000.
Maxim Manufacturing Company, Boston—John D. Blomquist, William A. Winchester, Walter C. Kellough, Alexander Carmichael; real estate; \$50,000.
Wizard Fire Insulator & Fire Extinguisher Company, Highland Falls—Reginald L. Robbins; \$100,000.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT EARNINGS

NEW YORK—The Republic Railway & Light Company and subsidiary companies report consolidated earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 last as follows: Gross earnings, \$1,001,461; operating expenses and taxes, \$1,856,407; net earnings, \$1,144,904; interest, \$670,987; net income exclusive of depreciation, \$465,007; previous surplus, \$1,180,099; total surplus, \$1,645,106; other reductions, including preferred dividends, \$738,323; final surplus, \$906,778.

DE PALMA WINS 500-MILE AUTO AND RECORD

INTERCOLLEGIATE

CHAMPIONS 1915

Portsmouth 2, Norfolk 3.
 Portsmouth 2, Norfolk 0.
 Newport News 5, Petersburg 3.
 Newport News 4, Petersburg 3.
 Suffolk 4, Rocky Mount 1.
 Rocky Mount 5, Suffolk 4.
PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
 San Francisco 2, Portland 2.

PHILADELPHIA—J. E. Meredith was unanimously elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team in their election held after the Intercollegiate A. A. A. championships on Franklin field on Saturday.

WILLIAMSTOWN—Williams College made a clean sweep in the tennis tournament with Trinity College Monday. Capt. C. F. Cutler, New England intercollegiate champion, defeated Samuel Edsall, the Trinity leader, in the best

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Memphis 4, Mobile 0.
Mobile 2, Memphis-1.
Nashville 4, Atlanta 3.
Birmingham 3, Little Rock 2.

Champion Braves
FENWAY PARK
TOMORROW AT 3:15 P. M.
NEW YORK GIANTS

FENWAY PARK
TOMORROW AT 3:15 P. M.
NEW YORK GIANTS

THE HOME FORUM

"LOVE YOUR ENEMIES"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN the fifth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel we read that Christ Jesus said: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor [friend], and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye?"

The world today needs to ponder these mighty sayings. It needs to learn, as never before, the vital lesson of love,—to see and realize that only through sincere, practical love can men and women successfully break down the mortal strongholds of jealousy, animosity, hatred, revenge, divisions, backbitings and war, and be happy and free. The above words of the Master make it plain that to love only those who love us is not by any manner of means sufficient; we must also love those who seemingly do not love us, thus giving our love where it is most needed and will do the most good. The neighbors or friends who love us do not, after all, need our love nearly so much as the would-be enemies who hate us. The real or helpful part which the true sense of love would play is not in limited channels of its own, with itself and its own special interests, but in a broad outlook on humanity through seeing the universal brotherhood of man. Such a vision of Truth would uncover and overcome as a lie whatever would appear to be unloving and unlovely in the whole universe. The forever function of pure unadulterated love is to uplift, not to tear down; to save, not to destroy; to win, not to lose. In a word, it is to make the whole race stronger and better.

But, before we proceed further in our discussion of the subject of enemies, let us analyze this subject and see what

enemies really are. To this end, let us consult the Bible. In the record left by Micah we are told that "a man's enemies are the men of his own house," while in Matthew's Gospel we have virtually the same thing from the lips of the Master: "A man's foes shall be they of his own household." One definition of man says that this word in its original sense is perhaps akin to the Sanskrit, man, meaning to think, and also to the English term, mind. Now the opening chapter of Genesis portrays the perfect, ideal man as God's image and likeness. God, being Spirit, Mind, as the Scriptures affirm, the ideal or immortal man, God's reflection or expression, must be like Him. In this connection, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 467): "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established."

Immortal man being primarily and therefore naturally spiritual, being the product or manifestation of Mind, it is obvious that Jesus and Micah in seeing the perfect man as the reflection or creation of Mind, referred to the imperfect, mortal man,—the counterfeit of the immortal or true man,—when they both practically agreed that his enemies or foes are "they of his own household." Or, to put it differently, they are his own sinful, material beliefs; those blighting, destructive beliefs which would have mankind see itself as the union of Spirit and matter, and therefore as subject to both good and evil. Then the belief follows that it is quite possible, and in keeping with God's established law and order, for man to become separated from his divine Principle, Spirit, infinite Love. Such a notion is manifestly wrong. Man cannot be separated from God. The impersonator of that

which is supposed to exist and yet is unlike divine Principle, is mortal mind with its false belief of life in matter. The conception of life as material is found to be entirely without foundation in Christian Science.

In denouncing with his characteristic boldness and vehemence the claim of animal magnetism, or evil, to be a dominating, unyielding part of even the human personality, the Apostle Paul cries out in the thirteenth chapter of the book of Acts, "Thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness." Here we have the concept of enemy portrayed as the offspring of the devil, evil. Mrs. Eddy says (page 292 of Science and Health): "Explaining the origin of material man and mortal mind, Jesus said: 'Why do ye not understand my speech? Even because ye cannot hear my word. Ye are of your father, the devil [evil], and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.'"

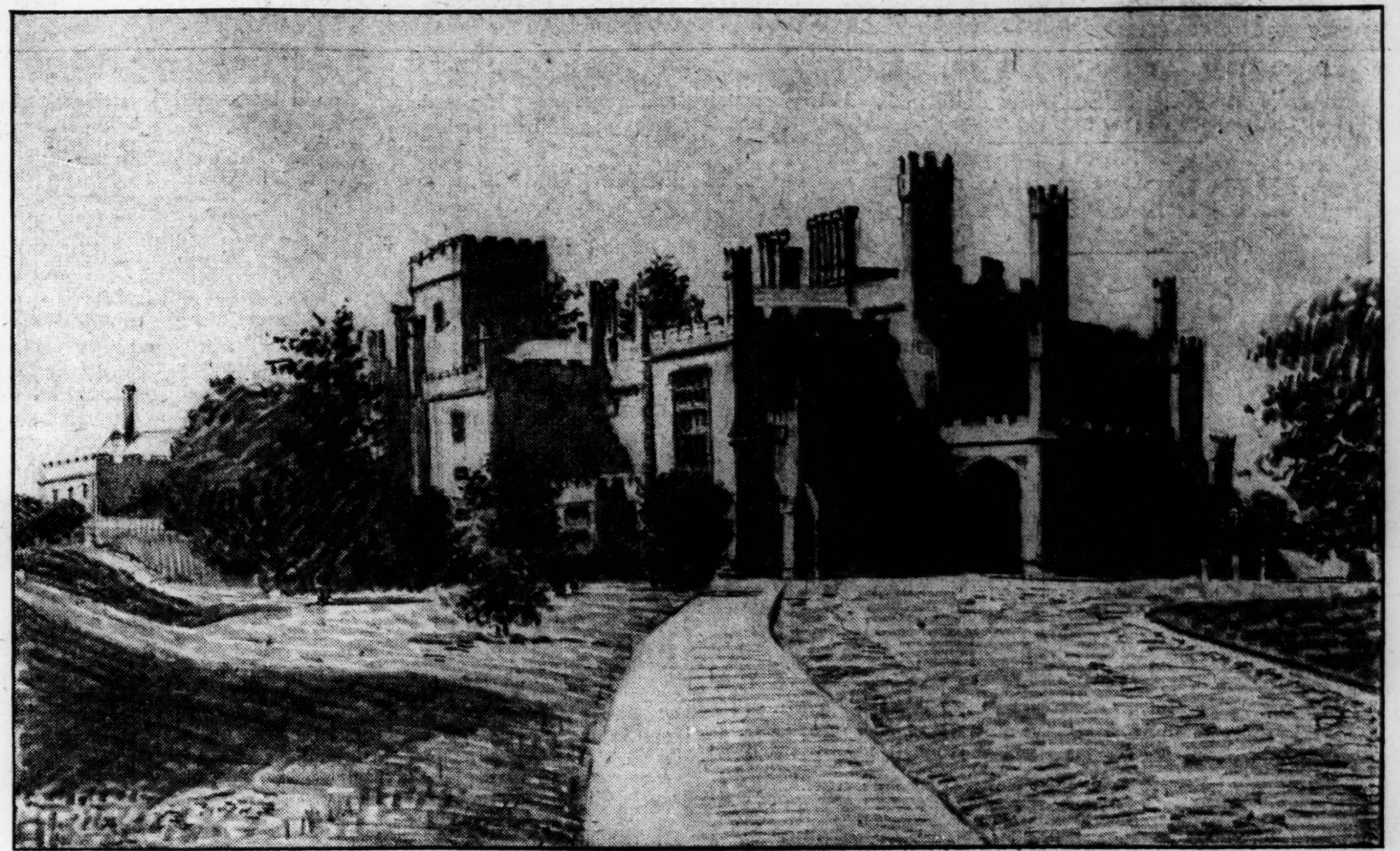
This proves conclusively that a man's enemies always have been, and always will be, so long as these enemies appear to exist, "they of his own household," the belief of life in matter, of man separate from God and the illusive imaginations, notions, and opinions which follow this erroneous concept of life and God. These blind mankind and lead it to believe that its relations and affairs must be more or less governed and regulated by a power different and opposed to omnipotent, omnipresent God—good; by a power that is responsible for misgivings, estrangement, hatred, revenge, and such like. Thus it becomes plain that one's enemies are naught but the evil beliefs or ignorance of Truth which induce false premises and wrong conclusions and which seem to make the pleasures and pains of matter and the love of sin, real.

Mrs. Eddy says on page 8 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Can you see an enemy, except you first formulate this enemy and then look upon the object of your own conception? What is it that harms you? Can height, or depth, or any other creature separate you from the Love that is omnipresent good,—that blesses infinitely one and all? Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and degrades the Christ-image that you should reflect."

By holding steadfastly to the absolute fact that in reality man has no enemies because God, divine Love, is his Father, and man is spiritual and not material, the idea of divine Mind, the human or relative sense of enemies as persons is overcome and destroyed. By obeying faithfully the Master's command, as quoted at the outset of this article, and replacing enmity with brotherly affection, the omnipotence, the omnipresence of divine Love, and the consequent illusion or nothingness of whatever would appear to be unlike and opposed to divine Love, is demonstrated. Thus can all strife and warfare between individuals and nations be wiped out, and God's will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

In his sketch of the Old Manse, in which he lived at Concord, Mass., Nathaniel Hawthorne describes an excursion on the river with Elery Channing, saying:—

"Or it might be that Elery Channing came up the avenue to join me in a fishing excursion on the river. Strange and happy times were those when we cast aside all irksome forms and strait-laced habits, and delivered ourselves up to the free air, to live like the Indians or any less conventional race during our bright semicircle of the sun. Rowing our boat against the current, between wide meadows, we turned aside into the Assabeth. A more lovely stream than this, for a mile above its junction with



(Drawn specially for The Christian Science Monitor)

Government House, Sydney, Australia

Government House, one of Sydney's beautiful landmarks, occupying a residential site of unusual advantages, is no longer a dwelling place for the representative of the English sovereign. The building with its stately proportions and graceful turrets is of the Tudor type of architecture and is constructed of the gold-brown sandstone for which Sydney is famous. Surrounded by beautiful shrubbery, trees, and green lawns which cover thirty-five acres, the edifice is

most imposing. Adjoining the private grounds lie the Inner and Outer Domain, comprising one hundred thirty-eight acres of parkland which embrace the botanic gardens, celebrated for their wealth of exotics and semitropical flora as well as for their harbor scenery.

The outlook from the tower of Government House would fill a volume of description, for it embraces a wonderful view of the island-studded harbor whose natural beauty is common knowledge.

Away across the busy harbor stretches the picturesque outline of North Shore. The first site of the infant metropolis where Governor Phillip planted the English flag in 1788, wash up against another landmark, Circular Quay, one of the city's busiest spots. On the other hand is Farm Cove, where the battleships lie at anchor, which shares its honors with the botanic gardens.

After the establishment of the Com-

monwealth in 1900, the decision was finally reached that Melbourne should become the seat of the federal government, pro tem. The governor-general, therefore, resided at Government House, Melbourne, for part of the year, occupying the Sydney residence only at certain times. "Cranbrook," at Rose Bay, then became the home of the state Governor who could retire to his country house at Moss Vale in summer. Pending the building of the federal capital city at Canberra, within very recent years, the Commonwealth government handed over to the people of New South Wales the old Government House which was to become a state memorial. Today it stands in silent dignity and seems to be awaiting the unknown future.

The Great Man

The great man is he who has nothing to hope and nothing to fear from another.—Lander.

Lord Morley on "What Is a Nation?"

"Though no term in politics is of more frequent use than Nation, it is not easy to define. There are almost as many accounts of it, as we have found in other terms of the political dialect," writes Lord Morley in his "Notes on Politics and History." "John Bright was thinking of kinder and humaner things than definition, when he spoke his famous sentence of such moving simplicity—the polar star of civilized statesmen—that the nation in every country dwells in the cottage. What constitutes a nation; what marks it from a Nationality, from a Society, from a State? The question is not idle or academic. It generates active heat in senates and on platforms, for example, at this moment, whether this or that portion of the United Kingdom is either nation or nationality."

"Let us theorize for a moment. Here is what the dictionary has to tell us of a Nation: 'An extensive aggregate of

persons, so closely associated with each other by common descent, language, or history, as to form a distinct race or people, usually organized as a separate political state, and occupying a definite territory.' This is adequate enough, and consonant with usage. But, then, Belgium is a political State and yet its Walloon and Flemish provinces are not common in descent, tongue, or history, and their dissidence is at this very day something of an active issue. Austria-Hungary is a great State, though they speak twenty-four languages in the Austrian army. Another authority finds in usage—quem penes arbitrium est et jura norma loquendi—that 'wherever a community has both political independence and a distinctive character recognizable in its members, as well as in the whole body, we call it a nation.' For a test to be applied all over the world, this is perhaps too vague. Freeman lays it down in his own imperative

way, that the question what language they speak, goes further than any other one question towards giving us an idea of what we call the nationality of a people. We may say, again, that the feeling of descent, common language, common religion, common pride in past incidents. But no single element in the list makes a decisive test. Language will not answer the purpose; for Switzerland has three languages, yet is one nation. In South America there are two kindred languages; mostly common descent, common pride in their wrestling of independence from Europe, common religious faith. Yet there are sixteen communities more or less entitled to the rank of nations, and the traveler tells us there is no sense of a common Spanish-American nationality. Is Nationality to be decided by the political character of territory, or by the people who inhabit it? In older days the first was the prevailing theory. The second prevails today and is one of the marks of modern systems, as we may discern in Balkan perplexities. Devotion to a dynasty has made nations. So has passion for a creed. So, perhaps, most of all, that ingenua erga patriam caritas, the natural fondness for the land where we are born."

A Wake-Up Song

Sun's up; wind's up! Wake up, dearies! Leave your coverlets white and downy. June's come into the world this morning. Wake up, Golden Head! Wake up, Brownie! Dew on the meadow-grass, waves on the water, Robins in the rowan-tree wondering about you! Don't keep the buttercups so long waiting. Don't keep the bobolinks singing without you. Wake up, Golden Head! Wake up, Brownie! Cat-bird wants you in the garden soon. You and I, butterflies, bobolinks, and clover. We've a lot to do on the first of June. —Charles G. D. Roberts.

SUMMER ON THE MOORS

There is a description of the beauty of the moor in one of William Sharp's letters, which is worth quoting, so vividly does he portray the delights of a clear summer day on the open hillside: "Yesterday I spent some hours in a delicious ramble over the moors," he writes, "and across a river toward a distant fir wood, where I lay down for a time,

beside the whispering waters, seeing nothing but a semi-circle of pines, a wall of purple moorland, the brown water gurgling and splashing and slowly moving over the mossy stones, and above a deep cloudless blue sky—and hearing nothing but the hum of a dragonfly, the summery sound of innumerable heather-bees, and the occasional distant bleat of a sheep or sudden call of a grouse." "I drank in not only the beauty of what I have just described, but also every little and minute thing that crossed my vision—a cluster of fir needles hanging steel-blue against the deeper color of the sky, a wood-dove swaying on a pine bough like a soft gray and purple blossom, a white butterfly clinging to a yellow blossom heavy with honey, a ray of sunlight upon a bunch of mountain ash berries . . . a dragonfly poised like a flame arrested in its course, a little beetle stretching its sharded wings upon a gray stone, a tiny blue morsel of a floweret between two blades of grass looking up with, I am certain, a sense of ecstatic happiness to the similar skies above."

CHINESE GARDENING

Writers who have given us an account of China tell us the inhabitants of that country laugh at the plantations of our Europeans, which are laid out by the rule and line; because, they say, any one may place trees in equal rows and uniform figures. They choose rather to show a genius in works of this nature, and therefore they always conceal the art by which they direct themselves. They have a word, it seems, in their language, by which they express the particular beauty of a plantation that strikes the imagination at first sight, without discovering what it is that has so agreeable an effect. Our British gar-

deners, on the contrary, instead of humoring nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible. Our trees rise in cones, globes and pyramids. We see the marks of the scissors upon every plant and bush. I do not know whether I am singular in my opinion; but for my own part, I would rather look upon a tree in all its luxuriance and diffusion of boughs and branches, than when it is thus cut and trimmed into a mathematical figure; and cannot but fancy, that an orchard in flower looks . . . more delightful than all the little labyrinths of the most finished parterre. —Addison (The Spectator).

Hawthorne and Channing on the River

The Concord, has never flowed on earth,—nowhere, indeed, except to have the interior regions of a poet's imagination. It is sheltered from the breeze by woods and a hill side; so that elsewhere there might be a hurricane, and here scarcely a ripple across the shaded water. The current lingers along so gently that the mere force of the boatman's will seem sufficient to propel his craft against it. It comes flowing softly through the midmost privacy and deepest heart of a wood which whispers it to be quiet; while the stream whispers back again from its sedgy borders, as if river and wood were hushing one another to sleep."

"Gentle and unobtrusive as the river is, yet the tranquil woods seem hardly satisfied to allow it passage. The trees are rooted on the very verge of the water, and dip their pendent branches into it. At one spot there is a lofty bank, on the slope of which grow some hemlocks, declining across the stream with outstretched arms, as if resolute to take the plunge. In other places the banks are almost on a level with the water; so that the quiet congregation of trees set their feet in the flood, and are fringed with foliage down to the surface. Cardinal flowers kindle their spiral flames and illuminate the dark nooks among the shrubbery. The pond lily grows abundantly along the margin—that delicious flower, which, as Thoreau tells me, opens its virgin bosom to the first sunlight and perfects its being through the magic of that genial kiss. He has beheld beds of them unfolding in due

seasonally a boat passes in which a woman is taking fish to Aquileia, leaving behind it a long trail of ripples. The two great campanili of Grado which we are nearing, and of Aquileia passing into the distance behind us, each with its cluster of low buildings around, are prominent against the horizon showing dark on the fine cumulus clouds, which are heaped in sharply defined masses against the blue of the upper sky, and rise in threatening billows like exhalations from some vast caldron, soon to fade away innocuously in the late afternoon.

"Grado is on one of the islands of which a chain stretches from the mouth of the Isonzo to that of the Brenta, right across the northern border of the Adriatic. Its port was one of the harbors of Aquileia, at first for purposes of war, but later for those of commerce. The town was square in plan, walled and full of people. Cassiodorus speaks of its material conditions. The modern town is most picturesque, with narrow streets and numerous courtyards, with outside staircases, quaint shops and fascinating plays of light and shade, and so much of the life of the people passes in the open air that there is always interesting matter for observation. It is a seaside resort, visited a good deal for bathing during the summer months, . . . but its chief attraction for us is archeological, for it contains early Christian antiquities of considerable importance."

AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER ISONZO

On an island near the mouth of the river Isonzo, much discussed as a former and proposed new boundary of Italy on the east, lies a chain of islands and salty lagoons, that no doubt reflect to-day the conditions of long ago under which the stately "bride of the Adriatic" first came into existence. F. Hamilton Jackson writes:

"From Aquileia a steam launch plies back and forth to Grado, a distance of some six or seven miles, at first along a canal with grassy banks plentifully besprinkled with giant snowdrops in the spring, then through wide stretches of lagoon along a channel, marked by piles, sometimes approaching fishermen's huts, which occupy the summit of slight elevations rising but a little above the surface of the water. These huts are mere shelters of reeds, and, one would think, quite unfit for human habitation, but close by them the nets may be seen drying, and perhaps food in course of preparation over an open fire, while the boat, thrust into a creek or tied to a stake, occupies the foreground. These wide-spreading lagoons, the resorts of many kinds of water fowl in their passage from north to south and vice versa, are very pictorial. The enclosures in which fish brought in by the tide are retained, the beds of reeds, and rushes with yellow water lilies, the figures of women and children wading and seeking fishy treasures, provide excellent material for the artist. Occa-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915

EDITORIALS

Germany's Reply

AFTER taking a fortnight to consider the matter, the Kaiser's Government has forwarded, through the ambassador of the United States, in Berlin, its reply to the President's note. It may be said, at once, that if the reply is justified, the original note should never have been sent. In effect Count von Jagow's answer deliberately sets aside the demands of the Government of the United States, and, with the utmost courtesy, but with an intent it does not obviously desire to conceal, asks for information on certain points, which, if the President had failed to weigh and consider, before sending his note, would dispose of any claim, on his part, to be considered as a statesman.

First, then, Count von Jagow's note, raises the question as to whether the Lusitania was not armed. Not only, however, is it a fact that the liner was searched before leaving New York, on its fatal voyage, and specifically declared to be unarmed, but the report to this effect was in the possession of Mr. Wilson before the Washington note was drafted. Secondly, the German note implies that the Lusitania carried Canadian troops. Now it is an obvious impossibility that Canadian troops could have been conveyed through the United States, and embarked in New York. But even if it should prove that individual Canadian soldiers were embarked upon the Lusitania, it would not strengthen the case of Germany in any way, as it would not render the ship liable to be sunk before the crew and passengers had been removed. Thirdly, the German note raises the issue of the carriage of ammunition by the liner. Here there is really no question to raise. The existence of the ammunition in the cargo has never been disputed. It was, indeed, specifically mentioned in the liner's manifest, on which the clearance papers were issued. The liner sailed in perfect accordance with the law of the country, and with international law; and, as a consequence, the citizens of the United States, on board, were fully entitled to the protection of their government.

To argue, furthermore, that certain other British vessels go armed, and that all have been advised to defend themselves by ramming, is equally beyond the question at issue. Of course passengers on ships sailing as armed cruisers would have to take their chance, but nobody has heard of passages being offered on such boats. The Lusitania, the officials of the port of New York have explained, was not armed. She was an ordinary merchant ship, carrying both passengers and cargo within the requirements of international law. As such she was subject to capture, and to be sunk, if necessary, after the removal of her crew and passengers, but not before. If, however, such ships have been advised to ram submarines when possible, it is obvious that that advice has been given as a mere effort of self-defense, with a view to saving the lives of those on board. It is perfectly certain that a submarine cannot comply with the international rules of warfare, and, therefore, that a liner in attempting to ram such a ship is not becoming a belligerent, but is simply adopting an attitude of self-defense against an illegal attack.

All these matters must have been present to the Government of the United States, and must have been carefully considered by it, before the original note was drafted. The question, therefore, between the two governments cannot be said to be affected by Count von Jagow's reply. In such circumstances it is improbable that the President's next note will be long delayed.

For a Pan-American University

SECRETARY WILLIAM J. BRYAN of the United States department of state, it appears, has in thought an advanced educational project of much wider scope than any heretofore proposed for the American continents. He would have established, that is, in the city of Panama, on the isthmus of that name, a Christian university intended to draw students from the young manhood of the three Americas. His plan for the accomplishment of this purpose, it seems, was recently laid before a committee representing a Panama missionary conference in course of organization in New York and made up of representatives of many Protestant bodies. It is gathered from the outline he furnished that he believes there are rich men and women in the United States who, upon request, will be willing to contribute generously toward the foundation and maintenance of such an institution, and that, in order to win for it when established the interest of people throughout North, Central and South America, and to show that the first named is not striving to impose its culture or its superiority in any way on the others, the university, while practically founded and endowed by the United States, should be outside of its boundaries and, to a large degree, beyond its influence in any sense that might render it objectionable to other nations of the two continents.

The proper attitude to take, in his opinion, is that North America, since it has been helped by the rest of the world in larger ways than have Central and South America, should now in turn do its full part for its neighbors. The main thing is to bring young men of the three Americas together to encourage mutuality of interest, educationally, socially, commercially, religiously. To the end last named he would have religious bodies of all the Americas establish missionary training schools by the side of the university. Beyond this, he would have rich Americans also found chairs in the universities of the Latin republics. In short, he would, through the educational process, mold and weld the peoples of the Americas eventually into closer sympathy, and, so far as might be, into homogeneity.

Speaking generally, the secretary's thought is compre-

hensive and generous. If the details should be carried out along the same lines good would surely result from the accomplishment of his design. Young men of the three Americas could not well mingle in a university without profit to themselves and to their several countries. The enlightening and liberalizing influences of education should make for a better understanding; and a better understanding among the nations of the three Americas, one of another and each of all, is essential to intercourse and to the intimate and confident relationship that makes for mutual regard and lasting peace. Intricate as the arrangement of details in so delicate a matter may be, it is not impossible. The body to which Mr. Bryan has committed his plan, or any other of suitable proper proportions and imbued and impelled by right motives, should experience no great difficulty in bringing such a plan to realization. There never has been, and probably there never will be, a time more propitious than the present for the furtherance of any project that promises to aid in insuring lasting peace to this hemisphere.

Industrial Internationalism

THE possibility of nations being sincere friends has been denied by some advocates of nationalism. Not even as an ideal to be striven for will they approve of it. Of course such persons will have nothing but scorn for Secretary of State William J. Bryan's statement to the Chinese commissioners now touring the United States, in which he ventures to use the word "love" in connection with international policies. That seems to, though perhaps it does not, go farther than John Hay's citation of the Golden Rule as standard for the United States to follow. As secretary of state Mr. Hay did as he taught and China had reason to remember the fact.

But Mr. Bryan is not the only Washington official that has faith in a competition between nations that may rise above selfishness. The head of the federal trade commission, addressing the Pan-American conference, contended that the American republics are already committed to the belief that industrial and commercial monopoly for nations is as indefensible and unendurable as it is when claimed by persons or corporations. Consequently, assuming agreement on the law of fraternity and fair play and mutual profit which such disapproval of national egoism involves, the trade commissioner proceeded to show that already the constituent members of the International Chamber of Commerce were busy forming a code as to what constitutes unfair competition in international commerce. But evidently nothing which this important body has done or may do precludes similar action by Americans of the two continents.

One need not accept all that is claimed for economics and commercial necessities and ambitions, as causes of modern war, to admit that the ideals of internationalism and of peace will be furthered by all statecraft, official or quasi-official, that strives to standardize and to make mutually profitable all trading relations of nations and to put an end to the absurd notion that commercial and industrial supremacy must rest on monopoly, protection of privilege, and exclusive title to markets and the like marks of national self-assertion.

College Admission Tests

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY has just voted to fall in line next year with Harvard and Yale in cooperative action with other colleges in entrusting supervision of June entrance examinations to the college entrance examination board. Dartmouth's recent independent action, quite the reverse of this trend, is the exception proving a rule that has commended itself at last to the more conservative and individualistic of the eastern colleges, and that if followed, hereafter will give a certain uniformity and standardization to the process of admission such as some educators have long wished to see.

Put with the new and alternative form of admission examination which some of the colleges are trying, and which the entrance examinations board enforces as well as the older form, this alignment of Princeton, Yale and Harvard with the other colleges, marks a new era of federation, and it solidifies the ranks of the institutions declining to accept the certificate plan of admission and that insist on some test of a formal kind which may be said to stand for the colleges' ideals of what scholarship should be in secondary schools.

Broadly speaking it may be said that the outcome of the past generation's experimenting with the two methods of admission, by certificate and by a special formal test carried out by the colleges singly or cooperatively, has been to disclose merits and also defects in each plan. The future evidently is to see something like a compromise and also considerably more flexibility of standard to suit new conditions, especially to meet the publicly supported secondary schools and universities with their more independent and democratic ideals. It has been the imperative necessity of getting recruits for their freshmen classes from the public high schools and from regions of the country where the state university competition is keen that has led the older Atlantic seaboard institutions to cease holding their aloof and severely independent pose about entrance admissions. Harvard's experiment with the new method has been long enough to show two things: that it draws men now from a wider contributing area, and that students who elect the simpler and partly certified system of admission maintain an admirable standard of scholarship.

British Columbian Obligations

CONSIDERABLE has been said of late regarding the amount of money for which the Dominion of Canada and its provinces have obligated themselves in the form of guaranties for railway construction. Reference to the last report of the comptroller of railway statistics is rewarded by an exhibit of the actual figures. The total guaranties for railways, federal and provincial, amount to \$406,250,165. Of this sum \$235,473,394 has been earned by the beneficiaries. Among the guarantors the Dominion government takes the lead with

\$188,965,063, and British Columbia ranks second with \$80,322,072. In round figures the other provinces have outstanding guaranties as follows: Alberta, \$55,800,000; Saskatchewan, \$41,600,000; Manitoba, \$25,200,000; Ontario, \$7,860,000; New Brunswick, \$6,000,000 and Quebec, \$392,000. In proportion to its population British Columbia is by far the heaviest contributor. That province has guaranteed a principal sum of \$47,975,000 in behalf of the Canadian Northern Pacific, the interest charge being \$2,053,876 per annum over various terms exceeding thirty years, and a principal sum of \$31,710,000 in behalf of the Pacific Great Eastern, the annual interest charge on which is \$1,426,000. In addition British Columbia is obligated to meet the principal of a guarantee of \$647,072 on account of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company, with an annual interest charge of \$25,883. The province is obligated to the payment of a total annual interest charge of \$3,506,708, or a sum equal to about half of its present revenues.

Of course the other provinces, especially the western, and the Dominion are liable also for annual interest to a very large aggregate amount, but the case of British Columbia stands out in boldest relief by reason of the fact that while its obligations were being piled up, on the one hand, through a period of prosperity and expansion, natural sources of revenue with which the obligations might be met in the future were, on the other hand, being cut off by loose administration of the public inheritance. An attempt is being made to confuse the situation in British Columbia. Lands granted to companies on long-term leases on condition that industries be established, it is held in some quarters, are not wasted or squandered, because the concessionaires pay rentals. The rentals are merely nominal and serve only to bind a bad bargain for the public. The Victoria Times asks: "If this extraordinary argument is not a plea for speculation in natural resources, what is it?" That publication then says: "If pulp lands are leased to companies on the condition that mills shall be erected, and if instead they become a football for speculators and stock promoters, they are squandered."

British Columbia will grow up to its improvements, transport and otherwise. There can be no doubt as to this. But it will catch up with them all the sooner if it shall proceed to release the natural resources of the province now locked up, as the Victoria Times puts it, "under leases to speculating concessionaires." This is hardly a case in which the splitting of hairs can be justified.

Horseplay and Its Meaning

TO THE credit of Pennsylvanians be it said that they are disgusted and mortified with the conduct of the state's legislators at the closing session of the lawmaking body. The incidents of the deplorable climax of the sitting were the more irritating because as a whole the Legislature's record in progressive and constructive legislation had been unusually fine. Therefore it will be natural for criticism to wane soon and thus no profit come from the revolt of the citizens unless the whole contemporary trend toward exaltation of buffoonery and horseplay is discussed seriously. That there is need of some searchings of heart is beyond dispute. The Legislature of Pennsylvania only went several degrees farther than the Legislature of Massachusetts has been and is likely to go, unless it reforms and gives up practices that have obtained of late years without public protest.

Nor is the offense to standards of dignity and of decency limited to legislatures. University and college alumni gatherings, within a decade, have steadily declined in tone and importance owing to the swelling flood of "stunts," "gags," dances and clownings.

But the performance of the Pennsylvania Legislature provides occasion for a homily that might well recall lawmakers to their best selves. They often wonder why they are not treated with the same respect as legislators of the past and why they are not so influential as were their eighteenth and nineteenth century predecessors. To answer this it would be necessary to cite causes over which the lawmaker of today has no control. He, in many ways, is being disciplined for the shortcomings of his forerunners in their decisions on issues that affect democracy; and, to some extent also, he suffers loss of prestige because of defects in the methods and processes by which laws are made even by the best and ablest of men. But whatever the moral or intellectual limitations of the colonial and early American legislators, they took themselves and their tasks seriously. When their labor was over they did not feel it necessary to revel or to grovel, to make sport of themselves or of their own acts. Their natural course was to go home to their constituents and try and live up to the laws that they had made. An interval of license and mockery between lawmaking and lawkeeping did not seem to be necessary to men of the earlier generations. Hence legislatures were in better repute.

The Defense of the Realm Bill

LIKE most if not all political acts, the British defense of the realm bill is a compromise. The debate in the House of Commons upon the second reading, to which no serious opposition was offered, reflected fairly accurately the opinions held outside the House. The idea of the bill has been generally accepted, and the Labor party, notwithstanding its reasoned objections to details, manifested its readiness to do everything in its power to make the bill effective.

It is symptomatic of the attitude of the public to the whole question of prohibition that the House listened with close attention to complaints, alleging that allowance had not been made in the statements put before the chancellor of the exchequer for causes which contributed largely to the production of broken time and diminution of output, such as the substitution of indifferent workmen for those who had joined the colors. The fact that the government consented without demur to the appointment of a committee of inquiry is evidence

that it realizes these complaints are not without foundation.

The paramount importance of dealing satisfactorily with the questions of the areas to be considered and their size, and of compensation, has been admitted by the government, which has appointed compensation committees and a central advisory board. Not the least satisfactory feature of the bill is the complete control given to the government over the sale of drink in any proclaimed area, a control which includes both grocers' shops and clubs, and the power to purchase freeholds which will enable the government to enlarge premises in order to provide better facilities for the sale of food. The success of the measure will depend largely upon the manner of its administration. Nothing would be more lamentable than the creation of a feeling that any injustice was being perpetrated. The former chancellor of the exchequer has admitted that some of his friends would like to go much further than the scheme which has been adopted, and it is an open secret that his sympathies are with these friends, but he also realizes that it would not be easy at the present stage to persuade public opinion to go further. The strongest hope of advocates for more far-reaching measures must lie in making the present experiment, for it is nothing more, a success, and in seeing that the scales of justice are evenly balanced.

Notes and Comments

FEW PEOPLE have realized that Mr. Lloyd George has broken the record of every Chancellor of the Exchequer except one. What is perhaps more curious is that few people have ever heard of the man who holds the record. Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Bexley, was Chancellor during the eleven years from 1812 to 1822, a period which included the last years of the Peninsular War and the "Hundred Days." During that time he introduced eleven budgets, four of which were war budgets. After him the record was held by Lord St. Aldwyn, who, as Sir Michael Hicks Beach introduced seven in succession. This has now been distanced by Mr. Lloyd George, who has recently introduced his eighth consecutive budget. Three more years would have enabled Mr. Lloyd George to equal Lord Bexley, but unless the war comes to a rapid conclusion the next will be introduced by Mr. McKenna.

THE TIMES is usually regarded as the oldest existing London newspaper. This, however, is a mistake. The Morning Post, one of the finest papers ever printed, preceded it by several years, having been first issued in 1772, whereas the birth of The Times is usually dated from the 1st of January, 1788, though, under the title of the "London Daily Universal Register, printed logographically," it was actually issued on the 1st of January, 1785. Its present prosecution under the Defense of the Realm Act is not the first time that it has come in contact with the government. In 1789 the first John Walter was prosecuted for libeling the Duke of York, and sentenced to a fine of fifty pounds, a year's imprisonment in Newgate, to stand in the pillory for one hour, and to give security for good behavior for seven years; whilst on account of further libels, on the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence, this sentence was increased to two years imprisonment and a fine of a hundred pounds. He was, however, liberated and pardoned on the 9th of March, 1791.

CHICAGO's business men who are organizing on a non-partisan basis to influence Congress to establish an expert tariff commission have hit a trail that, if followed to the end, will doubtless lead somewhere. That is to say, when citizens whose callings and incomes are most directly altered by new schedules are willing to submit decisions that establish new tariff rates to men that have been trained to weigh facts drawn from many sources and to base decisions on the general good, there will be some likelihood of change in the present method of tariff making. Sincere trust in the disinterested and objective judgment of men entrusted with such advisory power is the essential fact that must lie behind any creation of a special commission; and it is to create this trust that interests favorable to the plan have to turn as the first practical step. Pending achievement of this result it should not be forgotten that future congresses will have as advisory aids several relatively new bureaus of the interior, treasury and commerce departments which, if controlled by expert and not by political appointees, in time will come to be very dependable sources of information.

AFTER fifteen years of pretty nearly absolute political sovereignty in Manitoba, Sir Rodmond Palen Roblin and his ministry have been overthrown and a new provincial government, with T. C. Norris, Liberal, as premier, has been installed. The outgoing government had a working majority of only seven in a House of forty-nine when it decided to surrender. This change marks what amounts to a political revolution in the most eastern of the Canadian prairie provinces. For so long a time has "Roblin rule" prevailed at Government House in Winnipeg that it will seem strange for even Manitobans to adjust themselves to the new conditions. These new conditions, it might be well to say, promise to be a very decided improvement on the old.

IDAHO now has water connections with the Pacific ocean, via the new Celilo canal, a fact that is more significant than appears from the mere statement. Indeed it is doubtful whether citizens of the mid-West and the East understand just what it has meant for the northwest United States and southwest Canada to have the upper waters of the Columbia and its tributaries connected with the ocean for purposes of navigation. As an engineering, as an economic, and as a liberalizing factor the Celilo canal bids fair to be unrivaled for some time to come among all the recent conservation enterprises of the United States in its own continental domain. A waterway that is one of the mightiest on the North American continent has been given its maximum of worth to the regal territory which it drains.